



(Vol. Xith.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1860.

(No. 529.)

VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES

For sale by Lee & Co. No. 31 Market Street, Baltimore. J. Cowan, Easton, Clayland, Centre-Ville, White, Annapolis, Ferguson & Reid, Cambridge, Cummings & White, Vienna, &c.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Sore Throats and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have Children Afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the disease peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstructions, gonorrhoea, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH, Warranted in infallible and immediate cure at ONCE USING.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor mentions, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of Mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, and on infants newly born.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of ague, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Thousands testify of their being cured by these drops, after the best and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of

low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in a sufficient quantity, it very often fails, & children and those who have weak stomachs are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Dr. HAHN'S True and Genuine GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

TOOTH ACHÉ DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small pox, inflammatory redness, scurf, itches, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For the cure of Venereal Complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four

years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be of great use in expelling the Venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

Price one dollar each bottle or box of Pills.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Hamilton's celebrated Wo in destroying Leucorrhoea.

Church's genuine Cough Drops.

A handsome allowance is made to wholesale purchasers, so as to become a valuable acquisition to all whose situation is favourable for retailing the above-mentioned Medicines—Adapted Lee & Co. Baltimore.

From the New York Gazette.

INTERESTING ARTICLES.

The government of the United States, but the Tunisians have been very impatient for the arrival of the stipulated military stores. Mr. Eaton, our Consul there, has however, prevailed upon them to wait some time longer, and a desire which the Bey's Minister has expressed of obtaining American bottoms, to convey grain to Spain, has been an additional motive to this measure.

Though all the States of Barbary (except Morocco) are at war with France, yet the French Merchants resident in Tunis, have not been made slaves of as in Algiers, but are permitted to reside in their factory in full possession of their property. They are not, however, permitted to go out of the factory.

In September 1798, the Tunisians, with a squadron of 4 cruizers, made a descent upon the little island of St. Peter, in the vicinity of Sardinia, and, landing in the night, carried off 120 men and 700 women and children, who were conveyed to Tunis, and consigned to slavery. Don Antonio Porcile, who was one of the prisoners, was dispatched by the Bey to Sardinia, to endeavour to procure the ransom. He returned in May 1800, with his father, the Count Antich, they being appointed by the King of Sardinia joint ambassadors to negotiate for this purpose. They brought with them letters from the Sardinian Secretary of State, to the Consuls of the different European powers, requesting their friendly interference with the Bey. By their interference a treaty was concluded, in which the price of ransom was fixed at 500,000 dollars to the Bey, and 70,000 to the Sardinians. The ransom was paid, and the prisoners returned to their homes.

The plate of the Churches should be judged. When this treaty was presented to the King of Sardinia, he refused to ratify it, but promised to send to Leghorn to negotiate for the money. In the month of the money, Count Porcile, who, at the age of 84 years, had himself forced to undertake his fifth embassy to Barbary, overcame with distress and anxiety for the ominous appearance of this business, on the event of which depended the liberty of two of his sons and four of his grand daughters, sunk under the burden and expired.

In November 1799, the Sappatapa, by order of the Bey, wrote to the different Consuls who had witnessed the treaty, that unless the money was paid by the 1st of January ensuing, the prisoners would all be sold at public auction for slaves. The fulfilment of this business has not since been heard of.

Encouraged by their first addition to the Tunisian dispatch, another squadron of seven cruizers, commanded by the chief of the Tunisian fleet, M. Rais, a noted corsair, sailed for the island of Maddalena, seven miles off the coast of Sardinia. Seven hundred of the Tunisians were received by the natives, that not one returned on board.

In September last, Sidi Hassan el-Zeri, grand son of Ali Bey, who was deposed by the Algerines in 1743, and whose heir to the throne of Tunis, was put to death for riotous behaviour in the palace, by order of Hamuda Bashaw, the present Bey.

The brig Hassan Bashaw, which was taken from the Algerines by the French fleet, and by them delivered to the Spaniards, was taken by the Portuguese, on her voyage from Cadix to Algiers—She now lies at Lisbon, but will be again restored to Spain.

GEORGE TOWN July 25 (OFFICIAL)

Extract of a letter from David M. Clarkson, Esquire, to the Secretary of the navy, dated St. Kitts, June 27th, 1860.

"It is much pleasure to announce to you, that only fifteen Americans are prisoners at Guadaloupe (Port de la Liberte) which, by letters I have received yesterday from agents at Guadaloupe (by two flags of truce I sent up with French prisoners) will instantly be sent me by a flag of truce, and there still remain, of the French prisoners here, 180.

General Wilkinson, his family and suite arrived here on Tuesday evening last, in a vessel from Norfolk.

Mr. JACOB GIBSON having published in Smith's paper of Tuesday last, an address to the *Enlightened People of Talbot county*, in which he has attempted to draw the public attention to a letter addressed by me on the 15th of July, in answer to his note on the morning of the same date, for the purpose of substantiating a charge of duplicity which he had published against Mr. John Goldborough, of Easton, in violating the instructions of his constituents, in the year 1793, during the progress and discussion of a bill in the legislature relative to the *abduction of the funds from Washington College*—and having also done me the injustice to insinuate, that the exposition given to that letter on the 22d ult. (when I was called before the people to state my information respecting Mr. Goldborough's conduct in the house of delegates whilst the bill alluded to was under consideration) was partial, and calculated to gratify the purposes of a party, which he has attached to me, urge the painful necessity, and will, I trust, suggest an apology for intruding on the public—a few observations explanatory of the true purport and meaning of his letter, the natural conclusion of which (his insinuation) my construction has changed for party purposes. Fortunately for the truth of this letter and my exposition of it, the information given by me at the bar of the public on the subject alluded to, a coincidence of circumstances, among others my uniform approbation of Mr. Goldborough's conduct, in public life, the incidents attendant, the co-operation between Mr. James Nabb and Mr. Goldborough at the election in October last, (when the latter was called by the former to answer the same charge that Mr. Gibson has lately exhibited against him) will go far to support in the estimation of every liberal and impartial man, who gave audience to the 22d ult. to the subject of public discussion on that day at Easton. In answer to Mr. Gibson's note of the 22d July, requesting my attendance at Easton, on the 22d, to give my information respecting the subject of his charge, I addressed to the public a letter, which the public are entitled to its publication, in the Smith's paper of Tuesday last. In doing my acquaintance with any charge of duplicity that Major Cox made against Mr. Goldborough, and opinion of the Major's on the subject of his conduct. At such an intimation, I could hardly forbear to express my surprise, believing, as I had already done, Major Cox to be Mr. Goldborough's friend. That he was obviously so, his exertions in support of Mr. Goldborough's elections, furnishes the most unequivocal proof.

The part which Mr. Goldborough acted in the legislature at the session of '93, I endeavored to charge my memory with the recollection of, whether correct or not, 'tis for those who served with him at that session to decide. This I attempted to detail in as few words as the limits of a note would admit, knowing that my information would be called for (when the interview of the parties which Mr. Gibson had summoned me to attend) should take place. I informed him I well recollected Mr. Goldborough's voting in the affirmative of the bill for withdrawing the funds, and assigned as a reason that the delegates from Talbot were so instructed, or that a majority of his constituents were in favor of such a measure, professing at the same time an attachment for the interest of the institution, and a wish that it were compatible with the duty he owed his constituents to promote its prosperity. This was the substance of my letter on that subject—and this is the language, notwithstanding my own explanation of my own meaning and intention publicly given on the twenty-second July, Mr. Gibson has alleged to be an unequivocal proof of his charge of duplicity against Mr. Goldborough, in voting one way and arguing another, thereby violating the instructions of his constituents.

Mr. Goldborough was charged with having argued in the legislature, to defer the passage of a bill to withdraw the funds of Washington College which the people of Talbot had instructed him to support. 'Tis alleged he argued one way, and voted another. His

The title of the bill was, *an act to amend the proceedings of '93.*

arguments for his vote against the bill in offering a construction, (and as I believe) the fairest construction that language could give my letter. I thought I had given the plainest demonstration of its meaning, and evinced (even to Mr. Gibson himself) that it proved no such charge—nor shall I ever believe it susceptible of a construction applicable to such a purpose.

I contended that the language of my letter, taken in its generally received, or common, acceptation, warranted no conclusion in support of such a fact, nor was it even intended by me it should. The intention of this letter—and of this I believe it is sufficiently explicit, goes to prove that Mr. Goldborough voted as he was instructed, to withdraw the funds, without breathing a sentence or semblance of opinion with respect to argument, or attempts to counteract the effect of that vote he had promised his constituents to give. It authorized no such inferences in favor of duplicity, as have been drawn by Mr. Gibson, from the suggestions, attachment to the interest of the institution, and wishes to promote its prosperity.

Is there an impartial man on earth, who can distinguish where there is a difference, that can't discriminate between professions of attachment to the interest and wishes for the prosperity of a *seminary of learning*, and arguments in favor of continuing a donation, which he knew to be obnoxious to his constituents? Is it believed that a representative of Maryland can't express his wishes for the success of any undertaking, which has called for, and received the aid of public patronage, without being charged with an intention and suspected of a motive to burden the people with a tax in support of it, which they have declared to be *impolitic and oppressive*? Can it be conceived that a member of a public body, when a bill is in agitation for an increase of salary to an officer under government, can't express his approbation of the officer, and disclose a wish friendly to his interest or happiness, without being suspected an advocate for such increase. The cases are parallel. If so, I hazard the assertion that the conduct of no member of the government, who is in the habits of disclosing his opinions on the floor since I have had the honor of a seat in it, has been free from exception. Were this the case, every argument or opinion in favor of acts of incorporation, of religious denominations or what not, might be construed into a predilection for public taxes to support them.

Had a bill to have been brought at the last assembly to withdraw the funds from our academy, and our delegates (some of whom, no doubt, would have aided the passage of such a bill) have discharged their duty to their constituents, whom they might suppose the advocates of such a measure, and yet have wished well to the institution? Surely they might, and no motive to continue them have been suspected.

Pursue this principle still further into common life, and its fallacy is still more obvious, 'tis still more untenable.

Am I not at liberty to express my concern for the prosperity of a sect or denomination of religion, without being suspected an apostate to my own?

If Mr. Goldborough ever aimed to prevent the abduction of the funds of Washington College, by defeating the passage of a bill for that purpose, it was an attempt that I never witnessed. His observations respecting its interest and welfare, flowed as I believe from a general regard for the advancement of literature in the state—From an interest in common with all other men in the advancement of learning—without any partiality for the manner and mode of supporting the college as it had been by the state.

If Mr. Goldborough was tenacious of the £. 12,000 donation to the college, 'tis more than I ever knew, 'tis more than could be collected from his conduct in the legislature so far as it came under my observation. His declarations and his votes on the occasion corresponding, authorize no such presumption—furnish ground for no such conclusion.

This then being the true point of view in which his conduct appeared to me, and the only one in which I had believed it would have been viewed by Mr. Gibson through my letter, it cannot be difficult to conceive my indignation, and

misconstruction of my language, I am brought before the people to support a charge, which if proved, might ruin the political reputation of a man, whom I have always thought deserving of public patronage—a character whose attempts at promotion, when directed to the attainment of a station of much higher concern, and of equal responsibility to the citizens of Talbot, my letters to certain gentlemen of this country, prove me to have been the friend of.

These are the sentiments that I have in substance before disclosed. These are my opinions and what I had believed my letter would convey.

Little did I expect to be again compelled to disclose them to the public, the result of the 22d July. Actuated by a principle of duty to myself, and of relation to society, I have presumed to offer them on the present occasion, uninfluenced by such a consideration. Mr. Gibson's insinuations respecting my construction should have ended where they began.

No man who knows me will ever believe me capable of subterfuge, sophistry or prevarication, my education has inculcated no such principle—my parents have transmitted to me no such inheritance—the habits of my life are at war with such a practice—I have not yet become a profelyte to the too prevalent and fashionable practice of the day, of acting in subservience to the views of party—I have no motive to gratify by acting the part of a sycophant, the degrading office of a courtier. My hopes of success in this life are founded upon the display of a far different conduct.

To the flies of the season, that are feeding on the putrid and adulterated parts of society—characters like these may be grateful nourishment, to me, they are as unwholesome as a noxious vapour.

Had I have been capable of penning a letter to prove a charge which I had believed to be without authority—Had I been capable of misrepresenting the conduct of any man, much less one whose department in public life has had the sanction of a great portion of our citizens, I should despise the frailty of my own soul. I value reputation too high to wish to injure the character of others.

Had Mr. Goldborough's conduct been as treacherous as it has been represented, I should never shrink from the duty I owe the citizens of Talbot county, to detect his error, and expose his deception, because his political opinions are supposed to be in unison with mine—God forbid that the political views of any man should be carried to an extreme so fatal to society.

I have too great a regard for the liberties of the people, and believe them too intimately connected with my own, in silence to behold them thus prostituted and abused.

If Mr. Gibson wishes to expose me to the malignity of the people of Talbot county, by holding out the idea that I am capable of playing upon words—that I can transmute to day my writing of yesterday, for my own convenience—that I have become a machine capable of being managed to suit the convenience or motives of those he has siled my party, he has my consent to indulge his fancy with such a gratification to its utmost latitude—With those only who are estranged to my character, such sentiments can have weight. Those I wish only to arrive at truth, and this done, I have no fear of consequences.

JNO. EDMONDSON.
August 2d, 1800.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, THAT a public examination of the Scholars belonging to the Schools of this Academy will take place on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August next, at Easton.
July 28, 1800

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Winant's landing, (otherwise called Ponnewell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

PURNELL PORTER.
July 21st, 1800. 25 6w

COMMUNICATION.

The following Letter to Mr. Madison, is ascribed to Mr. Jefferson.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us—Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us safely through the dangers of the war, an anglo-monarchical, aristocratic party has risen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the executive power, the judiciary power, two of the three branches of government, all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants, and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds, establishments invented with the views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.)

I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies, men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England.

They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril, but we shall preserve it. Our mass of wealth and riches are so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us in the first slumber, which succeeded our labours. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c."

The following remarks, though addressed to the *Fifth District*, are equally applicable to the *whole*. They are therefore recommended to the serious consideration of our readers.

To the VOTERS of the FIFTH DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

THE writers in favor of Jefferson, and the exclusive patriots, assert, that the alien and sedition laws are unconstitutional.

It is a fact that these laws were passed by a majority of the house of representatives, chosen by the people themselves; by a majority of the senate, elected by the state legislatures; and were afterwards approved of by John Adams, as president.

If these laws are unconstitutional, then those who passed and approved of them, must have wanted information or patriotism; and hence it follows, that the writers in favor of Jefferson, and the exclusive patriots, have more sense than the majority of the house of representatives, more wisdom than the majority of the senate, more patriotism than the president, and more constitutional knowledge than is to be found in the three branches of government.

Fellow-citizens, look around and see them. *Caveat levi.*

Gabriel Duval, Esq. finds fault with Adams's administration, and censures him for approving the alien bill. This bill was approved of by president Adams on the 25th June, 1798, it had previously occupied much time, underwent great discussion, and was rung in our ears from one end of the continent to the other by those *Franchised Philanthropists*, who, in the enthusiasm of patriotism with which they forgot the interests of their fellow-citizens. On the 15th July following the passage of the law, the immortal Washington, in his

ever memorable letter of that date to President Adams, says,

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the minority of Friends towards our country, their intemperate hostility to its government, their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it, the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition, their disregard of solemn treaties, and the laws of nations, their war upon our defenceless commerce, their treatment of our ministers of peace, and their demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you."

"Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis. Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause."

The approving of the alien bill was then a measure of Mr. Adams's administration, known to and approved by the man, who often saved and always protected his country. Yet Mr. Duvall thinks differently. Citizens of Annapolis and Annapolis, which would you follow? the voice of Washington, rising as it were from the grave, to save you, or the visionary publication of Mr. Duvall, chiefly extracted from the works of Virginia Democrats, and the substance of the whole to be found on the files of the Aurora, and in the libels of Callender.

Citizens of Annapolis and Annapolis, which will you vote for as your elector? Mr. Chase, the old, tried, steady friend of the people, the friend of administration, the friend of that system which Adams pursued, and Washington adopted, and for the defence of which his illustrious sword was again ready to leap from its scabbard; or will you vote for Mr. Duvall, the avowed enemy of administration, the declared friend of Thomas Jefferson?

Fellow citizens, are we prepared to sacrifice our blessed Redeemer on the altar of French infidel philosophy? are we prepared to give up our God, and his religion, and with them our comfort here, our happiness hereafter? In Jefferson's notes on Virginia (fol. 234, Philadelphia edition) are found these words: "the legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others; but it does me no injury for my neighbor to say there are twenty Gods, or no God; it neither picks my pocket, nor breaks my leg."

Citizens, if you are prepared to suffer atheism and infidelity to be preached and inculcated to your children, if you can believe with Thomas Jefferson, that such doctrines, when advocated and enforced by your neighbors, would do no injury, because they did not break your legs or pick your pockets, you are ripe for the accumulated horrors of a French revolution, where war, plunder, murder and misery, are made the inheritance of this world, and where we are robbed of the next, by denying God, blaspheming his son, and distinguishing death as a place of eternal rest.

Fellow-citizens, pause and reflect before you throw away your votes.

A FRIEND TO FAIR PLAY.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have met with since the running of their Packet, and inform them, that they will run regular from Boston to Baltimore every Tuesday, at 1 o'clock A. M. and from Baltimore to Boston, at the above named hour. The freight from the great accommodations of our packet, and the close attention that will be paid by us to passengers and orders, that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all persons that may favor us with their patronage.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD,
& ROBERT SPEDIN.

August 5, 1800.

THE KEY
NEW Schooner appeared to carry upwards of 1000 bushels of wheat, and calculated to accommodate passengers, is now ready for business. Any Gentlemen wanting to employ such a Craft as St. Michaels or any of the vessels on the Chesapeake, may be readily supplied by applying to the subscribers, living near the place called the Oak.

THOS. TOWNSEND, jun.
JAS. BENSON

Talbot County Aug. 1, 1800. 29 354

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.
BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the Commission Business; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sales for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disinterested with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize interest; and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public. His commission on the sale of grain will be 8/4 per hundred bushels; and on other articles 2 1/2 per cent.

Cheapside, Baltimore, }
27th June, 1800. } 24 2m

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Joseph Nicols, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of August next.

NATHAN NEWTON,
New-Market, June 27, 1800. 4 3m

THE Committee appointed by the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish to superintend the building of the Eastern Church have resolved to proceed without delay and inclose the Church; but as this cannot be done unless the purchasers of pews will immediately pay in the two instalments now due, they earnestly entreat the purchasers to pay the monies respectively due from them, on or before the first day of August, as the Committee purpose then to begin the walls.

David Kerr,
Henry Nicols, jun. }
Geo. R. Hayward. }
Jno. Goldborough, jun. }
July 8, 1800. } 25

THE FREE and INDEPENDENT
POTTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800. 28

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Barwick, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Denny, in Denton, in order that a settlement may be made on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand.—And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer can be given.

JOSEPH WOOTTERS,
WILLIAM BANCROFT.

July 27, 1800. 31 3m

THE FREE and INDEPENDENT
POTTERS of Talbot County.

FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant,
PHILEMON WILLIS.

Boston, July 29, 1800. 28

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Cambridge county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered.—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be shown by applying to Captain William Francis, of Caroline, or John Sprague, who lives on the premises.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.
Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

THE legal representatives of Aaron Parrott, late a private in the 9th Regiment of Infantry, are hereby informed that the subscriber has 32 dollars and 33 cents of the said Aaron Parrott's in his hands.

RD. EARLE.
Easton, 26th July, 1800. 28 4m

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and ease as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.
Easton June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

For Sale.

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Banks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts,

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation; the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses. —Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opodum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land near the ferry. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angela, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared. Near the town of Cambridge, Bunalla's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 300 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable soils, under good cultivation, and with good meadow lands. Also—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Water Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded. For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulton, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indispensible rule will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this infant institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric. And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it is their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,
P. BENSON, President.
Attent,
NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.
May 12, 1800. 18

THE SCHOONER CYGNET.

A LARGE, elegant, new PACKING BOAT, finished in the most complete manner, well found in every respect, and very commodious for the accommodation of passengers—will commence running regular from Centre-Ville to Baltimore, on Wednesday the 14th inst, and will leave Centre-Ville every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and Baltimore every Saturday at the same hour of day during the season.

The inconvenience formerly experienced at this place on account of the badness of the navigation near the head of Corlica Creek, will now be obviated; the proprietors of the Cygnet having furnished themselves with a large bureau as a light, and a sufficient number of bags, so that they expect always to be punctual in starting at the appointed hour.

They have also a large granary at the lower wharf on Corlica, for the reception of produce of every kind, where goods of any other property brought from Baltimore, can be safely stored, if not convenient to the owners to take them away as soon as loaded. Letters or packages for Baltimore are requested to be left at Jonathan Brady's store in Centre-Ville, where they will be strictly attended to, and carefully forwarded. On the 11th inst, 1800. 15 3m

PHILADELPHIA July 25

Particulars of the loss of the brig Molly and Fanny, Benjamin Kempton, master bound from Havana to Philadelphia.

Sailed from Havana on the 24th May. Nothing material happened until the 30th; on which day, at one o'clock in the morning, perceived that she was on foundings, on the Florida shore, in 18 fathom water; hauled off, wind east and south east; in half an hour after, found no more than 4 fathoms; tacked to the south west, & in one hour found no more than 3 fathoms; then tacked to the south east, & kept the lead going, and in one hour found the brig again in four fathoms water; immediately tacked again; but a heavy sea running, she missed stays. The best bower anchor was then let go, and as the brig swung round to the wind, she stuck, and knocked off the rudders, & in less than 5 minutes, the stern post was started, and there was six feet water in her hold. Finding all further attempts to save the brig fruitless, and the water having risen above the cabin floor, the captain and crew took to the boat, and were picked up by 3 New-Providence privateers; on board of which the crew were distributed, and in a few days afterwards entered into their service. On the 18th June, the privateers fell in with the Highland Lass, of and from Kingston (Jamaica) William B Brown, master, on board of which captain Kempton obtained a passage, and arrived there on the 1st instant.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

From a Correspondent.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson, having appointed meetings of the people at Annapolis and Elk Ridge, the different candidates for elector of president & members in the assembly attended, and harrangued the voters on the subject for which they had been convened. The debate was opened at Annapolis on Wednesday, by Mr. Duvall, who recounted the principal heads of his publications in the papers, to prove the necessity of turning Mr. Adams out of the presidency, and of electing Mr. Jefferson in his place. He was very warmly answered by Mr. J. T. Chase, who exhibited much talent and reasoning to refute

arguments, and to show the impropriety of rejecting the talents and services of a wife, faithful, experienced and able statesman.

On Saturday last the discussion was commenced on Elk ridge by col. Mercer, who was very eloquent. After panegyrising the character of Mr. Jefferson, and defending it against the charges of pusillanimity and desism, he discented on the official conduct of Mr. Adams. He declared several acts of congress unconstitutional & offered himself as a member of the next assembly, to forward the election of the former and to oppose the reelection of the latter. Mr. M. took occasion in his exordium to wander from the immediate subject of debate and touched with much feeling upon the great achievements of our revolutionary patriots, and here his eloquence had a delightful effect upon the audience, who shewed a satisfactory testimony of their approbation.

The honorable Samuel Chase replied, and, without noticing those revolutionary scenes in which he himself was a conspicuous actor, or any thing else but the immediate subject of discussion, proved to the satisfaction of three fourths of the audience, by close and logical reasoning, that the measures of the present administration were conceived in wisdom, and executed with firmness, uprightness and ability—that the path laid down by WASHINGTON had been faithfully pursued by ADAMS—and that the latter had done all that could be done, and no more, to ensure justice from abroad and tranquility at home. He was much applauded.

I have attempted to give you a small sketch of the sentiments and talents of the speakers on the above occasion, knowing you not to have been present at either of the meetings. Should you meet with nothing more worthy your readers, you may give it a place in your paper.

July 29.

The following article, dated Hague, May 12, is taken from a French paper of the 18th May.

"We learn that all the commercial towns are concerting the means of an united application to the directory, for permitting the free importation in neutral vessels, of the commodities prohibited by the law of the 23d October, 1793, and of

all articles essential to the manufactures of the country, without any distinction as to the territory whence they may be obtained. Our late conduct in this respect has been equally as ridiculous as that of a man who would condemn himself to the miseries of hunger, in order to avoid enriching the baker. These revolutionary conceptions which we have derived from France, prove ultimately injurious to our allies, whom we are disabled from assisting; in consequence of our imitating their example."

This intelligence, so peculiarly important to the commercial and manufacturing interest of this country, is, we are happy to state, confirmed by several private letters from Rotterdam and the Hague. We understand that applications have been already made to the French government by the principal merchants of Holland, entreating it to sanction the measure. The answer of the consulate, though not inimical, has not been decisive.

[London paper.]

LONDON, May 28.

A sentinel on the gangway of the Sampson prison-ship, at Plymouth, in a violent gale of wind, last week, was blown into the Thames, a French officer, prisoner, of the name of Le Fevre, immediately jumped into the sea, and with great exertions and difficulty, though an excellent swimmer, saved the drowning marine, and swam with him along-side, almost exhausted; they were at length taken on board, & soon recovered. This generous trait of humanity being represented to the British Government, a full passport, without exchange, was immediately sent express to the agent for prisoners of war at Plymouth, for Le Fevre to return to his friends in France without any expence, with a certificate of his generous conduct to the French Commissary at Morlaix. He sailed last week in a cartel, and is arrived safe at the above port.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clerk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: A MALE SERVANT, well acquainted with waiting in the house, of about fifteen or twenty years of age—for which will be given the highest price in cash, by JOSEPH NEALL, Esq. Cambridge, June 27, 1800.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Ann's county. }
28th May, 1800 } 20 LAW

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons whom it may concern, that he hath lodged his books and papers in the hands of Mr. John H. A. wood, merchant, Easton, who is fully authorised and empowered to settle and adjust the same; and on payments being made to pass receipts or other acquittances which may be deemed proper.

CHARLES TROUP.

Easton, June 26, 1800. 24—11.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, on Chickamicon River, at a place commonly called the Drawbridge, containing about

Five Hundred Acres:

THE Land is very good, and well situated for any kind of trade. It is thought needless to say any thing more about it, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the same. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money, (on securing the same). If not sold before the first day of August, it will on that day be exposed to public sale on the premises.—A good title will be given, and the Terms made known, by applying to

THOS. BARNETT.

July, 1800. 26 4w 7/6

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

Fellow-Citizens;

I OFFER myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of Sheriff, and should I meet your approbation, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,

Your obdt. servt.

JAMES DUDLEY.

July 15, 1800. 27 3w

TO BE RENTED.

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county; one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ennalls's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoak Creek.

CHA: GOLDSBOROUGH, Junr.

July 14, 1800. 27 8w ff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for goods sold at vendue, of the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Easton, deceased, likewise all those indebted to the said estate either by note or book debts, are requested to come in immediately and pay their respective dues.—Those that neglect to comply with this request in a reasonable time, may expect to be legally dealt with, as no longer indulgence can be given.—All those having claims against the estate of the said deceased, that have neglected to hand them in, are again requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH NEALL, Esq.



FACTS,

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. Hamilton's Medicine,

In the cure of most disorders to which the human body is liable.

WORMS.

A daughter of Mr. Ewing Wiley, No. 109, Cedar Street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, inasmuch that her life was with great reason despaired of; her complexion faded and grew pale and fallow; her eyes sunk; her appetite was lost and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; with general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days time, by the use of Hamilton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges; which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length; one of which, being of a very extraordinary thickness (supposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) was opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones. The above was communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its perusal may be useful to many by extending the knowledge of a medicine which merits universal attention.

Letters from Mr. John Abercromby, soap and candle manufacturer, No. 28, Bridge Street, Baltimore, to the proprietor of Hamilton's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

SIR, October 12, 1799.

I think it my duty to inform you that I have experienced the happiest effects from your Lozenges, having been much afflicted for four years past with various complaints caused by a cold, particularly a constant pain in my stomach and bowels, frequent and severe head-ache, with a general lassitude and weakness, during which time I had the best medical advice that could be obtained from the most skillful physicians I could bear of, both American and European, but without any alleviation of my disorder.

I should too probably have continued without relief, but for your Worm-Destroying Lozenges which brought from me an astonishing quantity of small white worms, about the size of a coarse thread, and in a short time I found myself perfectly free from all my former complaints, and have enjoyed a good state of health for five months past.

I have consistently recommended your medicine, and shall, as long as I live, having from my own experience reason to believe it to be an invaluable and unparalleled remedy. Should any person wish for further information, I will with pleasure satisfy their enquiries on this subject.

JOHN J. ABERCROMBY.

Description of Worms and the symptoms by which they are known

Worms which infest the human body are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the *Tere*, or large round—The *Ascandes*, or small maw worm—The *Cucurbitina*, or short, flat white worm;—And lastly, the *Tania*, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—This is often many yards long, is full of joints, and is most difficult of cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are,

Disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the ear; convulsion and epileptic fits; sometimes privation of speech; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathsome food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and fecid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance & sometimes bloated and flushed, &c. Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints, similar to those above described. This Medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive therein, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

AS UPWARDS OF FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Of both sexes and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen in addition to those already published.

RHEUMATISM.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows: namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, & every probable remedy attempted. When feeling several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's *Essence of Mustard*, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed the 25th of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, c. q. one of the Justices of Peace for Philadelphia county.

The above preparations (when genuine) effectually cure acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, &c. and having actually cured more persons afflicted with those complaints than all the medicines ever before made public.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of *Essence of Mustard*, which have no analogy whatever to this remedy; Some of these preparations are perfectly inert, others produce the most violent and dangerous effects, and are much to be guarded against, on which account it is necessary to be particular to apply only as below directed.

The above Medicines are sold by LEE & CO. No. 31, Market Street, Baltimore, & by J. Cowan, Easton, White, Annapolis, J. Claydon, Centre Ville, Ferguson & Reid, Cambridge, & Cummings & White, Vienna.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

The ship Mount Vernon, Capt. Rutter, 21 weeks from Calcutta, is in the Bay, and may be expected up to-morrow.

The following particulars from her have been received by her owner, and politely handed us for publication.

The Mount Vernon left Calcutta on the 2d March, in company with the ship Sanson captain Treadwell; parted with her off the Cape of Good Hope. The Mount Vernon arrived at St. Helena on the 7th June and sailed from thence on the 12th, in company with the ship India, capt. Ashmead, of Philadelphia. July 13, in lat. 23, 3 N. long. 61. 45, W. saw a schooner in chase of us at 3 o'clock, P. M. hove about to meet her; she not liking this, took her starboard tacks on board and made all sail—at 1 P. M. finding we did not gain on her, gave over the chase and stood on our course—at half past 3, P. M. saw a schooner to leeward, standing S. S. E. by the wind—at half past 4, she put about and gave chase—at 5, observing that she gained fast on us, and being well assured she was a French privateer, we determined to surprise her in the night, with this intention, about half past 8, we attempted to put the ship about, but unfortunately she missed us; otherwise we could have kept to windward of her; in wearing ship we fell about 4 or 500 yards to leeward—at 9 discovered the schooner to be off our larboard bow, hoisted a light, which not being answered, we gave her a broadside; the India,

which had kept company with us from St. Helena, also gave her a broadside as she passed; we immediately tacked ship, luffing close with the wind; shortly after, discovered a schooner something farther to windward, laying a contrary course from us; as soon as we came abreast of her both ships repeated the broadside and then stood on our course. July 14, at 1, A. M. saw the schooner in chase of us again—at 2, fired a stern chaser and hoisted our colors; she answered immediately and hoisted French colors—at 3, hove to and prepared for action—at 4, the privateer being then about half a mile to windward, gave us a broadside, which we instantly returned; she then fired 3 guns, made sail and hauled her wind; from this time until 2, P. M. we kept up a constant fire, and the ship India dropping astern we gave over the chase.

The Mount Vernon mounted 16 fixer, the India 6 three's and four's, the privateer showed 18 guns and 80 men; she kept a private signal flag both before and after the engagement, from which circumstance we concluded she expected a coadjutor. Near St. Helena, on the 3d June, we spoke the ship Commerce, of Baltimore, from Batavia. We heard at St. Helena, that the Essex frigate had left the Cape of Good Hope for Java Head.

Too much praise cannot be given to captain Rutter, of the Mount Vernon, whose bravery and good conduct preserved his valuable consort, the India, from the fangs of a French privateer of superior force. The India we understand, was insured in this place to the amount of 100,000 dollars, and to the northward, to the amount of 150,000 more.

PARIS:

"Yesterday the cashier of one of the principal banking houses in this city lost himself on account of an error of 25 thousand francs which appeared in his accounts. The oftener he examined them the more terrified he became and the less able was he to discover whence the error arose. After his death, the Bankers with whose affairs he was entrusted had them settled and found them perfectly in order." Such uncommon sensibility for the character of honesty merited a better fate.

On the Fourth of July, Capt. N. Chapman had his hand blown off by the charge of a cannon, at Edenton, (N. C.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Extract of a letter written by the late General Washington to Doctor James Anderson, in England, his correspondent, and dated at Mount Vernon, July 25, 1798.

"I little imagined when I took my last leave of the walks of public life, and retired to the shades of my vine & fig tree, that any event would arise in my day that would bring me again on a public theatre; but the unjust, ambitious and intemperate conduct of France towards these United States, has been, and continues to be such, that they must be opposed by a firm and manly resistance, or we shall not only hazard the subjugation of our nation also; both being evidently struck at by a lawless dominion, who respects no rights, and is guided by no treaties, when it is found convenient to observe them.

Thus situated, sustaining daily injuries, even indignities, with a patient forbearance, from a sincere desire to live in peace and harmony with all the world, the French Directory, mistaking the motives, and the American character—and supposing that the people of this country were divided, and would give countenance to their nefarious measures, have proceeded to exact loans, (or, in other words contributions) and to threaten us, in case of non-compliance with their wild, unbounded and insolent complaints, that we should share the fate of Venice, and other Italian States.

"This has roused the people from their slumbers, and filled their minds with indignation from one extremity to the other of the Union; and I trust if they should attempt to carry their threats into effect and invade our territory, as they have done our commercial rights, they will meet a spirit that will give them more trouble than they are aware of, in the citizens of these States.

"When every thing dear and sacred to freemen is thus threatened, I could not, consistent with the principles which have actuated me through life, remain an idle spectator, and to refuse to obey the call of my country, to head its armies for defence; and therefore have pledged myself to come forward whenever the exigency shall require it.

"With what sensations, at my time of life (now turned of sixty six) without ambition or interest to stimulate me thereto, I shall relinquish the peaceful walks to which I had retired, and in the shades of which I had fondly hoped to have spent the remnant of a life, worn down with cares, in contemplation of the past, and in the enjoyment of scenes present and to come, of rural growth—let others, and especially those who are best acquainted with my ways of thinking, decide—While I, believing that man was not designed by Providence to live for himself alone, shall prepare for the worst that can happen."

WAS LOST,

ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST, between Mr. Bailey's Shop and the Court-House, or the Court-House & Mr. Harwood's Store, **Notes of TWENTY DOLLARS** of the Bank of Baltimore. Whoever finds said notes, and leaves them at the Office of the Herald, shall receive a reward of **TEN DOLLARS**.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Job Willoughby, late of Decheater county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: And all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of October next.

J. Willoughby, Adm'r.
July 28, 1800. 30 3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Wiman's landing, (otherwise called Poanewell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main country road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

PURNELL PORTER.
July 28, 1800. 29 6w

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 12, 1800.

New-York, August 6.

Yesterday arrived the British packet Leicester, Sharp, 49 days from Plymouth, via Halifax.

Captain Sharp informs, that previous to his leaving England, information had been received of the combined fleets having put to sea from Brest—in consequence of which orders were immediately issued for Sir Allen Gardner to join Lord St. Vincents (who had been driven from the blockade off Brest by disastrous weather) with all the force in Plymouth and Portsmouth, and pursue the enemy. These orders were so peremptory, and such dispatch made in obeying, that Lord St. Vincents with his flag ship, was left behind to repair a trifling injury sustained in the above gale, who however followed the next day.

Philadelphia, August 5.
OF GENOA.

We have seen a letter from a respectable gentleman at Leghorn dated May 30, 1800, which contains the following information:

"We are in daily hopes of the fall of Genoa; and it is said, that General Massena sent a message to Lord Keith requesting him to cease bombarding the city until this day (the 30th May) when, if the general should not receive succor, he would capitulate."

The writer of the letter, of which the above is an extract, from his situation and pursuits in that country, is supposed to be in possession of the most correct information on the subject of which he writes; being on terms of intimacy with the aid of Lord Keith, and the principal public characters at Leghorn, and concerned in paying the Austrian army in Italy. These circumstances entitle his account to considerable credit.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of November Session, '99.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, '99.

On motion, the question was put that leave be given to bring in a bill, to alter, abolish and repeal that part of the constitution and form of government, which requires property as a qualification in voters.

The yeas and nays being called for, appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Edmondson, Nabb, Denny.

Negative—Rose.

Query—Has the animadverber on the conduct of the people's servants criticised on this vote?

COMMUNICATION.

QUERIES.

What were the principles of the enemies of our great and good Washington and his administration which stimulated them to vilify both in so infamous a manner as they did to the day of his death?

What are the principles of those same enemies which now bestow just encomiums upon his memory and patriotism? And what are and must be the principles of those same enemies which now threaten vengeance and destruction to the measures he so decidedly approved of, in the same breath which applaud them?

Let the lying, deceitful and seditious Aurora and her fondlings, reconcile such inconsistent and jarring principles. The uniform friends of the once beloved Washington will guard against the designs of such wolves. Behold their following publication of the 6th of March, 1797, and see how perfectly their present conduct preserves the features and actions of the beast! That is, they would have devoured him while living, but now pretend to praise his great character, or assume the appearance of lambs the better to destroy his labours. Blush and repent thou Sons of Judas.

"Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious declaration of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind—if ever there was a time that would realize the salvation of the exiles.

tion, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment—every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of WASHINGTON from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, & to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us, a new era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name—When a retrospect is taken of the Washingtonian administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual should have canceled the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulph of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far, as to have put in jeopardy its very existence:—such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a JUBILEE in the United States.

Mr. COWAN,

I will thank you to publish the following queries in order that Messrs. Rose and Denny may come forward & satisfy the public respecting them.

Query 1st—Whether Mr. William Rose can be considered the poor man's friend in voting against the leave to bring in a bill to alter, abolish and repeal, that part of the constitution which requires property as a qualification in voters?

Query 2d—Whether it don't appear from Mr. Denny's voting against the district law, that he fears the general voting which that law is likely to effect?

Query 3d—Whether any good reason can be given, why Messrs. Rose and Denny voted against applying part of the funds of Washington College, to establishing an academy in their own county?

A VOTER.

Easton, August 12th, 1800.

No. 1.

To the Inhabitants of Talbot and Queen-Ann's Counties.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period has nearly arrived in which the constitution of your country will call upon you to exercise one of your most valuable privileges, that of electing a President of the U. States. This election, at all times highly interesting, is peculiarly so at present. It involves so many important objects, it implicates to such a degree, the safety, the honor, the prosperity, and the happiness of your country, that it cannot be reflected upon with too much seriousness, nor acted upon with too much deliberation. I shall endeavor in this, and perhaps a few following essays to draw your attention to this momentous subject, and I could wish to make it the matter of a sober and impressive address. But in doing so, I shall not adopt a style which will degrade either you or myself; I shall not attempt to conciliate your favor, by flattering your prejudices, or inflaming your passions; I shall approach you, neither with the intrepid impudence of a jacobin, nor the fawning and feigned humility of a demagogue; but, speaking no language, except the honest and manly language of sincerity and truth, I shall submit my opinions to your candid consideration with that respectful deference with which an individual ought ever to present himself before the public.

The means which were made use of on the former election of a President to mislead and deceive you, cannot have escaped your recollection. It must be fresh in your memories, that every artifice which ingenuity could suggest, or the malevolence of party devise, was put in practice to detach you from the federal candidate. The phantom of monarchy was conjured up to terrify and alarm you. You were told by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, that the federal party wished to deprive you of your rights, that they were aiming at the establishment of a King, and that the election of Mr. Adams led directly to it. Instead of this simple first magistrate of a free republic, Mr. Adams was exhibited to you as a me-

march, decorated with the attributes, and surrounded by the guards, the pomp and the splendor of royalty, with the diadem sparkling on his brow, and the purple flowing in his train. I appeal to yourselves whether this be not the fact; and appeal also to yourselves whether these assertions were not untrue, and whether you have not experimental proof of their falsehood. Are you not still free? Have you a despot on the throne? Are you not again called on to elect your President? If then these, or acts like these, (and I have no doubt but they will) should be again made use of to mislead and deceive you, will you not repel them with indignation and contempt. Will you consider as your friends those who shall attempt a second time to make you the dupes of imposition?

The great question now before the public is, whether we are to have a federal or a democratic President. That there is a party in this country, which since the first adoption of the constitution has uniformly opposed the government and the administration, is a fact too obvious to be disputed. And it is equally obvious, that they are not more distinguished by their opposition to the government of their own country, than by their attachment to France, to French principles, and the French revolution.

Mr. Jefferson is the idol of this party. To elect him President is their favorite object. To accomplish this, they are now employing all the resources of intrigue, and putting in motion every spring of political artifice and contrivance. They hold him up to the admiration of mankind, as combining all the qualities which can command the suffrages of a great and a free people, as the first of statesmen and philosophers, as a Lycurgus, or a Numa, whose administration is to bring with it the reign of liberty and equality, and to restore the golden age to America.

But let us examine these high-sounding pretensions. Let us bring his politics and his philosophy to the touchstone of sober investigation, and accurate inquiry. If those pretensions should be found false and hollow, if his politics should prove to be of that wild, absurd, and visionary kind, which are adverse to all stable and regular government, and his philosophy of that disastrous species which has been employed with too much effect to destroy religion and morality, and to overturn whatever has been held sacred and venerable among mankind, then I hope we shall feel it to be a solemn duty to deny him our suffrages, and to endeavor by all fair and honest means to defeat his election.

I know of no more certain criterion by which we can estimate a man's principles, than by his conduct and his writings. Let us then summon Mr. Jefferson before the tribunal of his country and try him by these tests. I assert that his politics are wild, absurd and visionary, and hostile to all stable and regular governments. As a proof of this, I adduce his devoted attachment to France. Through all the frantic excesses, and atrocious cruelties, and accumulated horrors of their revolution, he has continued their firm and unshaken friend. Neither the massacres of their guillotine, nor the murders and proscriptions of hostile parties, nor the domination of Robespierre, nor the oppression of Holland and Belgium, nor the sale of Venice, nor the conquest of Switzerland, nor the plunder of Italy, nor the invasion of Egypt, nor the infamous treatment of America, appear for a moment to have diminished the ardor of his attachment, or to have cooled the warmth of his admiration.

CRITO.

FOR THE HERALD.

IS there any thing whereof it may be said, see this is new? it hath been of old time, which was before us.

Ecl. Chap. 1.

FEW men have wisdom enough to foresee the evils of political opinions and practices, and still fewer virtue enough to renounce those begot in ignorance, nurtured in corruption, and which have an evident tendency to pervert and finally destroy the best of political institutions. As every one may not have the opportunity, or inclination to read John Adams' defence of the American Constitution, the following extract is recommended to serious consideration. Fellow-Citizens, read and ponder in your minds, venerate the

kind of true republican government, guarded by those necessary checks, which restrain the tyrant, and nicely balance the three powers, which exist in our happy constitution. But say, are we already falling under that unhappy description of the Greeks given by Thucydides? Is the French revolutionary system to be introduced with all its horrors? Are citizens to be denounced by an impudent Danton, a daring Morat, or a blood thirsty Robespierre, for political opinions, which are twisted, tortured and misrepresented? If so, I am one of those who prefer Thomas Jefferson's "calm of despotism to his tempestuous sea of liberty," and the wise system of a Washington, to the revolatory and deistical opinions of a Jefferson, tho' there might have been an attempt by the Gallo-Americans to clip the grey locks of the christian Sampson. See letter to Mazzei.

CIVIS.

"The end to be aimed at in the formation of a representative assembly, seems to be the sense of the people, the public voice: the perfection of the portrait consists in its likeness. Numbers, or property, or both, should be the rule; and the proportions of electors and members an affair of calculation. The duration should not be so long that the deputy should have time to forget the opinions of his constituents. Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. Among the provisions to prevent its more frequent elections, and a more general privilege of voting, are not all that might be devised. Dividing the districts, diminishing the distance of travel, and confining the choice to residents, would be great advances towards the annihilation of corruption. The modern aristocracies of Holland, Venice, Berne, &c. have tempered themselves with innumerable multitudes of checks, by which they have given a great degree of stability to that form of government: and though liberty and life can never be there enjoyed so well as in a free republic, none is perhaps more capable of profound sagacity. We shall learn to prize the checks and balances of a free government; and even those of the modern aristocracies, if we recollect the miseries of Greece which arose from their ignorance of them. The only balance attempted against the ancient kings was a body of nobles; and the consequences were perpetual alterations of rebellion and tyranny, and butcheries of thousands upon every revolution from one to the other. When the kings were abolished, the aristocracies tyrannized; and then no balance was attempted but between aristocracy and democracy. This, in the nature of things, could be no balance at all, and therefore the pendulum was forever on the swing. It is impossible to read in Thucydides, lib. iii. his account of the factions and confusions throughout all Greece; which were introduced by his want of an equilibrium, without horror. During the few days that Eurymedon, with his troops continued at Corcyra, the people of that city extended the massacre to all whom they judged their enemies. The crime alleged was, their attempt to overturn their democracy. Some perished merely through private enmity; some for the money they had lent, by the hands of the borrowed. Every kind of death, every dreadful act, was perpetrated. Fathers slew their children; some were dragged from altars, some were butchered at them; numbers, immersed in temples, were starved. The contagion spread through the whole extent of Greece: faction raged in every city, the licentious many contending for the Athenians, and the aspiring few for the Lacedaemonians. The consequence was, seditions in cities, with all their numerous and tragical incidents. Such things ever will be, says Thucydides, so long as human nature continues the same. But if this nervous historian had known a balance of three powers, he would not have pronounced the distemper so incurable, but would have added—*so long as parties in cities remain unbalanced*. He adds—Words lost their signification; brutal savageness was fortitude; prudence, cowardice; modesty, effeminacy; and being wise in every thing, to be good for nothing. The hot temper was mainly valor; calm deliberation, plausible knavery; he who boiled with indignation, was trust-worthy; and he who presumed to contradict, was ever suspected. Connection of blood was less regarded than transient acquaintance: affection

tions were not formed for mutual advantage, consistent with law, but for rapine against all law: trust was only communication of guilt: revenge was more valued, than never to have suffered an injury; perjuries were masterpieces of cunning; the dupes only blushed, the villains most impudently triumphed. The source of all these evils is a thirst of power, from rapacious or ambitious passions. The men of large influence, some contending for the just equality of the democratical, and others for the fair decorum of aristocratical government, by artful sounds, embarrassed those communities, for their own private lucre; by the keenest spirit, the most daring projects, and most dreadful machinations. Revenge, not limited by justice or the public welfare, was measured only by such retaliation as was judged the sweetest—by capital condemnations, by iniquitous sentences, and by glutting the present rancor of their hearts with their own hands. The pious and upright conduct was on both sides disregarded: the moderate citizens fell victims to both. Sedition introduced every species of outrageous wickedness into the Grecian manners. Sincerity was laughed out of countenance: the whole order of human life was confounded: the human temper, too apt to transgress in spite of laws now having gained the ascendant over law, seemed to glory that it was too strong for justice, and an enemy to all superiority."

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a public examination of the Scholars belonging to the Schools of this Academy will take place on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August next, at Easton. July 28, 1800

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have met with since the running of their Packet, and inform them, that she will run regular from Easton to Baltimore every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and from Baltimore on Friday, at the above named hour. We trust from the good accommodations of our packet, and the close attention that will be paid by us to passengers and orders, that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all persons that may favour us with their custom.

SAMUEL SHERWOOD,
to ROBERT SPEDIN.

August 5, 1800.

THE KITTY

A NEW Schooner supposed to carry upwards of 1000 bushels of wheat, and calculated to accommodate passengers, it now ready for business—any Gentlemen wanting to employ such a Craft on St. Michaels or any of the rivers on the Chesapeake, may be readily supplied by applying to the subscribers, living near the place called the Oak.

THOS. TOWNSEND, Junr.
JAS. BENSON

Talbot County Aug. 2, 1800; 29 3/4

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT

VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Barwick, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Denny, in Denton, in order that a settlement may be made on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand.—And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIJAH WOOTTERS,
WILLIAM BANCERS,

July 21st, 1800.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT

VOTERS of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

PHILEMON WILLIS.

Easton, July 29, 1800.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be showed by applying to Captain William Frazier, of Caroline, or John Spruie, who lives on the premises.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.

THE legal representatives of Aaron Parrott, late a private in the 9th Regiment of Infantry, are hereby informed that the subscriber has 32 dollars and 33 cents of the said Aaron Parrott's in his hands.

RD. EARLE.

Easton, 26th July, 1800.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock; as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton June 17, 1800.

N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate.

S. S.

For Sale.

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts,

Widow's Lot, Partnership, Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1700 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses;—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exults five of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angela, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Ennals's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good improvement; and with good tenant's houses.

To be Rented.

The lands at and adjoining Waff Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the Commission Business; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sales for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disinterested with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize Interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public.—His commission on the sale of grain will be 3/4 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 1 1/2 per cent.

Cheapside, Baltimore,

27th June, 1800.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWLS is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

J. BENSON, President.

Attorn.

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 1st, 1800.

ARANEOLGY.

From the Salem Gazette.

Mr. CUSHING,

AS you have published in your Gazette, observations on the usefulness of birds, further to promote the knowledge of natural history, I send you the following observations on the

USEFULNESS OF SPIDERS.

"It is well known that many animals are influenced by natural electricity, and extremely susceptible of every variations of the atmosphere. Of these none are more affected than the garden spider. To M. Quatremer d'Isconval, aid de camp general of the French and Batavian army, the world are indebted for the important discovery of being able to rely on garden spiders, with as much, if not more confidence, than the catgut or mercurial barometers. The garden spider, according to his observations, have two ways of working, according to prevailing, or rather future, weather. If the weather is to be rainy, or even windy, they attach, sparingly, their principal thread, which suspend their whole fabric; and thus they wait for the temperature which is about to be very mutable. Spiders, like barometers, possess not only future, but a more distant presentiment than these, concerning what is about to take place in the atmosphere. A good barometer will forecast the weather until the next day; but when the spiders work with long threads, there is a certainty of having fine weather for 12 days, or a fortnight at least! When they are idle, it denotes rain or wind, when they work sparingly, it prognosticates changeable weather; but when they work abundantly, it may be regarded as a sure forerunner of fine weather. As soon as the spider is perceived incessantly renovating the web, destroyed by the continual effusions of rain, it not only is a criterion of their being of short duration, but also denotes a speedy return of a greater permanence of fine weather. We find, at the end of the Araneological Calendar, of M. Quatremer d'Isconval, a declaration, signed by the staff of the French and Batavian army, by which these officers certify, that in the month of November, 1795, M. d'Isconval announced to gen.

Pichegrue, upon the faith of the new discoveries, that the ensuing summer would supply him with all the means of terminating the campaign, and that this bold prediction, in a season abounding with snow & hail-stones, was realized in the commencement of December, on account of the mildness of the weather. Quatremer d'Isconval has just established *araneories* in Paris."

Mr. Quatremer d'Isconval has, in a subsequent publication, treated of the great utility of spiders in protecting cattle, more especially horses, from the bite of flies and gnats. He observes, it is a common prejudice that spiders are noxious animals, for in fact a more useful appendage to a stable or cow house cannot be found. I readily acknowledge, says he, that the spiders and their webs are no appendage to the habitations of men; but I require that they be left in full and undisturbed possession of all places destined for the reception of cattle and horses. In a word, as revolution seems to be the order of the day, I demand that the innovation lately adopted by the administration of the penal code, by transporting, instead of executing, the proscribed deputies, be adopted likewise with respect to spiders; and that their punishment, when found in our rooms, consist not in death, but in banishment to the stables, or other appropriate places.

PHILADELPHIA July 29

Doctor Charles Brown, an officer in the continental service, has presented to Peal's Museum, a CANOE, made of Birch Bark. It measures 25 feet in length, breadth 4 feet, and 26 inches deep. Although of this large size, yet is so light two men may carry it with ease.

This Canoe was constructed at Sayanan-Bay, on Lake Huron. It carried 6 persons and 1,200 weight of baggage across the Lakes.

The Doctor in coming down to N. York, passed a portage of 25 miles, viz, 9 at the falls of Niagara, & 16 at Schenectady and Albany. It was his intention to come round through the sounds and up the Delaware, but cold and bad weather induced him to have it carried from Brunswick to Trenton, from whence he descended the river to this city.

When we look on this

Canoe (the work of an Indian woman) it should remind us of an excellent custom among several nations of the Aborigines of America; They esteem their daughters unfit for marriage before they can make a Canoe; and say, that they ought not to be given as a spouse before they can be a **HELP-MATE**.

July 30.

Captain Hudson, lately arrived at Newport from the Havannah, from whence he sailed under convoy of the United States frigate General Greene, informs that while on the passage from New Orleans to the Havannah, with an American brig under convoy, the General Greene fell in with a British 74 gun ship, which fired a shot at the brig to bring too for examination. As neither the brig nor the General Greene paid any attention to this, but kept on their course, a boat was dispatched from the 74 to board the brig.—The General Greene upon this fired a shot at the boat, which immediately brought her along side; in consequence of which the 74 bore down and spoke the frigate, demanding the reason why her boat was fired upon:—to which Capt. Perry replied, that it was to prevent her boarding the brig, which was under his protection. The captain of the man of war then observed it was very surprising that a British 74 gun ship could not examine a merchant brig! Capt. Perry replied, if she had been a first rate ship she should not do it to the dishonor of his flag. He then in polite terms asked Capt. Perry if he would consent to the brig's being examined; Capt. Perry assented, but observed that it would be useless as he new her cargo to be no ways liable to seizure.

The General Greene has arrived at Newport, all well.

CHARLESTON, July 10.

On the murder of John Hammond, Esquire: An account of which was published some time since.

Attonement shall come, clothed in judicial terrors. Thy blood, which so many of thy friends saw bursting from thy wound, demands vengeance. The earth hath drank its material part, its essential property hath been borne on the wings of accusation, to Heaven's throne: thence it shall roll in awful thunder o'er the guilty head. It shall glare in vivid lightnings, and smite the mur-

derer's heart. He, who, envious of thy independent feelings, thy prosperity in life, and the hardihood of thy character, tempted the assassin to the bloody deed, already quakes! Methinks I see him shivering with terror at every breath of wind. Yes! tremble thou wretch, that hast within thee undivulged crimes, unwhipt of justice! Thou shalt repay sigh for sigh, and groan for groan, ten thousand fold; till, racked and tortured by fear and remorse, in the convulsive throes of conscience, thou wilt gladly seek relief by an avowal of thy crimes. Miserable comfort, the seal of thy destruction! Then shalt thou exclaim, in the bitter language of Satan,

Me miserable, which way shall I fly?
Infinite wrath and infinite despair!
Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell;
And in the lowest deep, a lower deep!
Still threatening to devour me, opens wide,
To which the hell I suffer seems a Heaven!

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

TO BE SOLD.

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Ann's county,

28th May, 1800

20 12W

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons whom it may concern, that he hath lodged his books and papers in the hands of Mr. JOHN HAWOOD, merchant, Boston, who is fully authorised and empowered to settle and adjust the same; and on payments being made to pass receipts or other acquittances which may be deemed proper.

CHARLES TROUP.

Boston, June 26, 1800.

24—15.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county; one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ennalls Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jun.

July 14, 1800.

27 Bw 15.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON—(Maryland :) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XLth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1800.

(No. 531.)

CITIZENS and FREE VOTERS of the Fifth District.

I request your attention to the following letter of General Washington, and speech of Mr. Jefferson on his assuming the office of vice-president.

"It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence; and will, no doubt, combined with the force of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis."

"Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted to the last drop the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause."

"I have finally determined to accept the commission of commander in chief of the armies of the United States."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's speech on assuming the office of vice-president.

"I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it; but, I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office, whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. This has been upon every consideration to the eminent character who has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship between us, and I deeply pray he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country."

It appears to me, the objections made against Mr. Adams are removed by this letter and speech, when combined with the information, that the judiciary of the United States, whole province it is to determine

questions of law and questions arising under the constitution of the United States, have decided the federal law to be constitutional. I consider the letter of general Washington as a full unqualified approbation of all the measures of the administration of Mr. Adams, which at the time of writing it, were known to him. General Washington declares they are wise and prudent, and ought to inspire universal confidence. The act to raise a provisional army passed the 28th May, 1798. General Washington was appointed and commissioned by president Adams as lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States, and accepted his commission under that act. The alien act passed the 25th June, 1798. I think it must be concluded both these laws were known by general Washington when he wrote his letter, dated the 13th of July, 1798; because much time had been consumed in debate in discussing the propriety of passing them, and the debates of the members were published; because sufficient time had intervened between the passage of the laws and the writing of the letter for general Washington to be apprised of them; and because he was appointed and accepted his commission under the former.

It appears to me, the speech of Mr. Jefferson, on his assuming the office of vice-president, is a satisfactory refutation of the ill founded charge against Mr. Adams, that he is the friend and advocate of monarchy, and proves, that in the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, he was the most fit person to be president of the United States.

Mr. Jefferson, after declaring his zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States, and that he considers the union of the States as the first of blessings, and the preservation of the constitution as the first of duties; says, the office of president has been justly conferred to Mr. Adams, who is eminent for his talents and integrity; and he sincerely prays no accident may happen whereby the duties of the office of president might eventually devolve on him, and that Mr. Adams may long be preserved for the government, the happiness and prosperity of our common country.

Could any words be selected by Mr. Jefferson more expressive of his full and entire confidence in Mr. Adams and of his approbation of him as president?

Mr. Jefferson, at the last election of president, was set up in opposition to Mr. Adams, and the charge that he was a friend to monarchy was made against him by the advocates of the election of Mr. Jefferson, and spread from one end of the continent to the other.

That Mr. Jefferson did not think he was a friend to monarchy, his speech fully proves.

It is admitted by the opposers of Mr. Adams, that he is a man of distinguished talents and integrity, and that no man more worthy can be imagined to him for assisting in the election and administration, and for raising a provisional army.

Certainly a mistake in judgment, if it is such, cannot be deemed, by the opposers of Mr. Adams, as a good cause for dismissing him from their service, and disgracing him as a violator of the constitution, and an advocate for monarchy, especially when they reflect that these laws are sanctioned by a majority of congress, under an oath to support the constitution, two of them approved of by general Washington, and the third determined by the judiciary of the United States to be constitutional.

Fellow Citizens read, reflect, and determine for yourselves.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

July 29, 1800.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Parks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts.

Widow's Lot, Partnership. Stapleford's Privilege, Merchant's Ourllet, Harford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Stapleford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1200 acres—800 of which are uplands; of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber; with a tenant's house and out-houses. —Barren Island; a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Choptank Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared; on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opposum Island; a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot; Angels; Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared. —Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in stable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses. —Also.

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Waflebeck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded. For terms apply to Col. Robert Harford, or Mr. Thomas Coulton, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indispensable title will be made to the purchaser by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County,

Fellow Citizens,
FROM the solicitation of a number of my friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by,
Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

PHILEMON WILLIS.

Rafes, July 29, 1800.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered. A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would know the premises first, which will be proved by applying to Captain William Fries, of Caroline, or John Spruill, who lives on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages; and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT BARTON is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARRIAGE is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the Institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the Institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary,
May 12, 1800.

AT a meeting of the Judges of the Elections for the several districts of Talbot county, convened at Easton on the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred, in pursuance of previous notice, for the purpose of deliberating upon the means of discharging the important duties to which they are called; and of fixing upon uniform rules for conducting the elections, were present,

William Hayward, Chairman, Henry Banning, Samuel Chamberlaine, John Roberts, Nicholas Hammond, William Hambleton, Samuel Dickinson, Arthur Bryan, Henry Nicols, John Kersey, Joseph Martin, and Charles Walker Bennys.

The judges proceeded to the appointment of a chairman, and William Hayward, Esquire, was duly elected.

The judges then proceeded to read and consider the law for regulating elections; and after some time employed in deliberating upon, and discussing the probable means of preventing irregularities and preserving peace, and of promoting the freedom and fairness of election, according to the directions contained in the law and the constitution and form of government, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bounds of the several election-districts of Talbot county, and an abstract of the law lately passed for regulating elections, be forthwith published for the information of the people; and that William Hayward, Samuel Chamberlaine and Nicholas Hammond, be a committee to procure a copy of the said bounds, & to prepare an abstract of the said law, and to determine the manner of publishing and distributing the same.

Resolved, That the elections shall be held at the outer door or window of the house appropriated for this purpose in each district; and that no person whatever except the clerks, shall be admitted within the apartments.

Resolved, That the several constables residing in the respective districts shall be required to attend the judges of the election therein, to assist in the preservation of the peace.

Resolved, That the state of the polls in any district shall not be declared before the close of the election.

Resolved, That every citizen, whose qualifications to vote, according to the constitution, shall be unknown to the judges, and who shall be questioned concerning the same, either in respect to property, age or residence, shall be obliged to prove the particular qualification in which he may be questioned, by indifferent testimony; and in such inquiry the best evidence of which the fact is capable shall be required.

Resolved, That every inhabitant of the district, having settled within the limits of the United States since the third day of September seventeen hundred and eighty three from foreign countries, and having moreover the qualifications of age, residence and property, required by the constitution, and offering to vote, shall be obliged to produce an official certificate of his naturalization according to the laws of this State, or of the Congress of the United States, as the case may require.

By order of the judges,

WILLIAM HAYWARD,
Chairman.

The bounds of the Election-Districts in Talbot county, and the respective places appointed therein for holding the elections; as laid off, marked and numbered by the commissioners, in virtue of the act for regulating elections, and now published by order of the Election-Judges for the information of the people.

The District No. I, or what will be commonly called the *Middle District*, is described by the following lines: Beginning from Easton to St. Michael's near the head of Harbor House Creek, which makes out of Miles river, and lies between the lands of Jacob Gibson and the late William Perry; thence running in a direct line to Reynold's Branch, which makes out of the waters of Thirdhaven and lies between the lands of Henry Banning and Jonathan Rigby; and thence running down the same branch to the main waters of Thirdhaven Creek;

Thence running across the said creek and up that main branch thereof which leads to Peach Blossom; thence still running with the same branch and the meadow lands therein till it inter-

sects the road leading through the dwelling plantation of Robert Lloyd Nicols; and thence running with the same, and the main public road, to Barker's Landing upon Choptank River.

Thence up the said river to King's Creek:

Thence running up the waters of King's Creek to the mouth of Woodenhawk's Branch; and thence running up the same branch to Woodenhawk's Bridge; thence running in a direct line to the mill commonly called Poter's Mill; thence running in a direct line to the head of Pickering's Creek, which makes out of Wye River; and thence running down the said creek to the waters of Wye River:

And thence running down the same river to Miles River; thence running up the waters of Miles River to the mouth of Harbor House Creek aforesaid; and so running up the said creek to the aforesaid place of beginning.

And the town of Easton is appointed as the place for holding the elections in the first district.

The District No. II, or what will be commonly called the *Bay-Side District*, consists of all that part of Talbot county, which lies to the westward of the lines running from the mouth of Harbor House Creek across to the mouth of Reynold's branch, as described in the western bounds of the first district.

And the town of St. Michael's is appointed as the place for holding the elections in the second district.

The District No. III, or what will be commonly called the *Lower District*, consists of all that part of Talbot county which lies to the southward of the lines running from the mouth of Peach Blossom branch across to Barker's Landing on Choptank River, as described in the southern bounds of the first district.

And the village of the TRAPPE is appointed as the place for holding the elections in the third district.

The District No. IV, or what will be commonly called the *Upper District*, consists of all that part of Talbot county which lies to the eastward of the lines running from the mouth of King's Creek across to the mouth of Pickering's Creek on Wye River, as described in the eastern bounds of the first district.

And the village of WILLIAMSBURG is appointed as the place for holding the elections in the fourth district.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the late Law for regulating Elections.

Those parts of the constitution and form of government as related to the judges, time, place, and manner of holding elections in the several counties of this State, having been abrogated and repealed, and made subject to the regulations of the legislature, an act of assembly was accordingly passed at the last session of the general assembly for the purpose of regulating future elections, which contains in substance the following provisions; that is to say:

Sect. 1. The commissioners appointed by the act are required to lay off their several counties into *election-districts*, and to make choice of a place in each district, at which the elections shall be held.

2. The second section appoints the time and place for the first meeting of the commissioners.

3. The county courts are required to assemble in their respective counties on some day between the 15th day of July and the 15th day of August in the present year, (the day to be assigned by the judge of the district;) and to appoint three persons for each election-district, resident therein, to be the judges of the election for such district until a new appointment: Hereafter the county court are required to appoint the judges of the election in each district of their county at their spring term in every year; and in case of vacancies, they are to be supplied by new appointments by the county courts at their next meeting thereafter.

The three persons so appointed, or a majority of them, or any one of them in case of the non-attendance of the other two, are authorized and empowered to be the judges or judge of the elections in their respective districts: And the said judges, or such of them as shall attend the election, shall be conservators of the peace during the continuance thereof, and shall have power and authority to preserve the

peace, and to commit offenders for any breach thereof, in like manner as any justice of the peace for the county.

4. Any two justices of the county court are made a quorum to appoint the judges of the election; and in case of disagreement in their choice, the appointments are to be made by lot.

5. Every judge is required to attend at nine o'clock of the morning of the day for holding any election in his district, under the penalty of fifty dollars, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause.

6. In case of a special election to fill a vacancy, the warrant for this purpose shall be directed to the sheriff, who shall appoint the day for holding the same, and give ten exclusive days notice thereof: He shall serve a copy of the warrant on each of the judges in each district three days before the election, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect: And the election shall be holden within fifteen days after the receipt of the warrant by the sheriff.

7. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, under the penalty of fifty dollars, to provide for each district and cause to be delivered to the judges of the election, previous to or at its commencement, two blank books, properly ruled for entering the votes, and if it be a sheriff's election, a box for receiving the ballots.

8. The judges of the election in each district shall appoint two clerks, being above the age of twenty one years, to enter the names of the voters and the votes which shall be received, who shall make true entries thereof, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every false entry wilfully made.

The judges shall hold the elections of *delegates* on the first Monday of October in every year hereafter—the elections of *sheriffs* on the first Monday of October next, and on the first Monday of October of every third year for ever hereafter—the elections of *electors of the senate* on the first Monday of September eighteen hundred and one, and on the first Monday of September of every fifth year forever hereafter—the elections of *representatives to Congress* on the first Monday of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one, and on the first Monday of April of every second year forever hereafter—and the elections of *electors of President and Vice-President of the United States* on the second Monday of November next, and on the second Monday of November of every fourth year forever hereafter, unless the Congress of the United States shall otherwise provide.

The judges of the elections as aforesaid shall hold the said elections at the several places appointed by the commissioners in their respective districts, and the polls thereof shall be carried on *without interruption or adjournment*, so that the whole shall be concluded in *one day*; and no vote nor ballot shall be taken before the hour of nine in the morning, nor after the hour of eight in the evening.

9. Every judge of an election, before he shall proceed to take or receive any vote, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

"I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will permit all persons to vote who shall offer to poll at the elections now to be held for — county, or — city, who in my judgment shall, according to the directions contained in this law, and the constitution and form of government, be entitled to poll at the same election; and that I will not admit any person to poll at the same election who is not in my judgment qualified to vote as aforesaid, and will in all things execute the office of judge of the said elections according to the best of my knowledge, without favor or partiality—so help me God."

Every clerk before he shall enter any vote upon the polls shall take the following oath or affirmation to wit:

"I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will well and faithfully, without favor, affection or partiality, execute the office of clerk of the election, or elections, now to be held, according to the best of my knowledge—so help me God."

The oath or affirmation of the clerks shall be administered by a judge of the election; and the oath or affirmation of a judge shall be administered by a justice of the peace, or if no justice be present to administer the same, it shall be administered by a clerk of the election after he shall himself have been

sworn as aforesaid: And a certificate of every such oath or affirmation, signed by the person administering the same respectively, shall be annexed to the book of polls.

10. The tenth section of the law relates altogether to the city of Baltimore; with respect to which the present regulations are to be substantially observed, subject to the forms prescribed by the corporation of the city for choosing the members of the first branch of the city council.

11. Every person, qualified to vote, shall vote in the election-district in which he shall reside at the time of the election, and at no other place.

12. If any person at any election, having voted once, shall offer to vote again in the same district, or county, he shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for such offence: If any person shall offer to vote in any name not his own, or in the place of any other person of the same name, or, residing out of such district, shall offer to vote therein, or, residing out of the county, shall offer to vote at any such election, he shall forfeit ten dollars; and if any person, residing out of this State, shall offer to vote at any such election, he shall forfeit twenty dollars: And in either of these cases the offender may be immediately apprehended therefor by a warrant of a justice of the peace, or a judge of the election, issued in the name of the State, and shall be tried by such justice or judge respectively.

13. If any person shall vote twice at one election, he shall be liable to presentment in the county court of the county in which he shall reside, and may be fined not exceeding forty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one month in the discretion of the court.

14. It shall be the duty of the judges of the election in the several districts, at the close thereof, to cast up the amount of votes upon their respective polls, and to subscribe the same, and the same shall be attested by the clerks: And in case of an election for sheriffs, the judges shall lock up and seal the ballot box, in the presence of the clerks and others who may be attending; and the box shall be put into the custody and charge of the acting or presiding judge.

15. On the second day after every election, it shall be the duty of the presiding or acting judge of each election-district, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to attend at the courthouse of his county with the books of the polls, and the ballot box; and the said acting or presiding judges, when so assembled, shall cast up the whole amount of the votes, or count the ballots of all the districts of such county, and determine who is, or who are, elected delegates, sheriff, or electors of senate, as the case may be, and declare and return them duly elected in the manner now required of the sheriff or justices under the constitution and form of government; and the books of the polls of every election shall be deposited with the clerk of the county for safe custody: If at the time so appointed, any of the acting or presiding judges should not attend, those who shall assemble may adjourn from day to day until the whole of the votes or of the ballots of all the districts of the county shall be collected together; and immediately thereafter the judges shall proceed to examine, declare and return the elections as herein before required.

16. If it be an election for a representative to Congress, or for an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, (in which case it is well known, two or more counties are concerned in the choice of the same person) the judges of the several election-districts, as herein before designated, shall, under the like penalty, meet at their court-house on the second day after every such election, with the books of the polls as aforesaid, and shall cast up the whole of the votes of the several districts of their county, and make out, in writing, under their hands and seals, the number of votes for each candidate, and shall make return thereof to the executive as is now required of the sheriff in like cases: There is a proviso in this section to meet some cases on the western shore where the same county makes a part of different districts for representatives to congress and electors of President, in which the votes of the election-districts are to be particularly discriminated, and special returns made accordingly: And there is also a pro-

who that if all the acting or presiding judges should not assemble on the day appointed, adjournments may be made from day to day until the whole of the votes shall be collected together, and the judges be thereby enabled to make complete returns of the elections.

17. If any candidate, or other person or persons, shall practice force and violence, with intent to influence unduly, or to overawe, interrupt or hinder any election to be held in virtue of this act, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall suffer such fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or such imprisonment, not exceeding sixty days, as the court in their discretion shall adjudge.

18. If any candidate, at any such election, or any other person or persons, whatever, shall give or bestow, or directly or indirectly promise to give or bestow, any gift or reward to secure any person's vote or ballot at any such election, or shall keep, or suffer to be kept any house, rent, booth, or other accommodation, in any part of any district, at any time during the day of holding such election, and before the close thereof, at his or their expense, where any victuals or intoxicating liquors shall be gratuitously given or dealt out to voters, every such candidate or other person so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined, at the discretion of the court, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and suffer such imprisonment as the court may adjudge, not exceeding six months.

19. When any voter shall offer to ballot for two persons as sheriffs, he shall insert the names of both candidates upon one piece of paper; and if upon the final examination of the ballots the judges of the election shall find any more names written on them than ought to be, or any two or more tickets deceitfully rolled or folded up together, containing the names of more than one candidate, or the name of one candidate more than once written, such tickets shall be rejected and thrown away, and not accounted amongst the ballots.

20. The twentieth section nominates the commissioners of the several counties for laying off the respective districts, and for fixing the places therein where the elections shall be held.

21. The twenty-first section provides in what manner vacancies, which might happen in the office of commissioners, shall be supplied; and in such cases the governor and council were authorized and directed to fill them.

22. For all services to be performed by virtue of this act, the levy court of the county where such service shall be rendered, shall make reasonable compensation out of the county levies.

23. All fines and penalties created and imposed by this act shall and may be recovered in the name of the state, by indictment in the county court wherein the same shall accrue, and be applied, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the county; and it shall be the duty of the clerk to return annually to the levy court, a list of all fines and penalties recovered by virtue of this act.

24. The 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18 and 19 sections of this act shall be openly and publicly read aloud at each place of holding the elections, by one of the judges thereof, at the time of commencing the same; and the justices of the county courts shall give this act in charge to the grand juries of their respective counties at the sitting of their court next after every election.

WAS LOST,

ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST, between Mr. Bailey's Shop and the Court-House, or the Court-House & Mr. Harwood's Store, Two Notes of TWENTY DOLLARS each, of the Bank of Baltimore. Whoever finds said notes, and leaves them at the Office of the Herald, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Job Willoughby, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of October next.

Mary Willoughby, Adm'r.
July 26, 1800.

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, 1800.

BOSTON, AUG 6.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Five brothers, capt. Phillips, from London: by which we have regular files of London papers to June 24th—fourteen days later than before received.

SUMMARY.

The intelligence is highly interesting. The French armies, under generals Berthier, Murat, Turreau, Moncey and Souchet, superintended by generalissimo Buonaparte, are pouring, with the rapidity of the Rhone, over the whole north of Italy. The points of their progress, at the last dates, were Brescia, the vicinity of Alessandria, Turin and Savona; while the Austrian forces under Melas are between Turin and Genoa; under Ott between Alessandria and Tortona. A new army of Reserve of 50,000, under gen. Brune, has marched from Dijon; while, on the other hand, the German war councils are exerting every nerve to reinforce their armies.

In Germany the French H. Quarters were at Munnungen; though Moreau had extended his van into Bavaria; to whose elector, it is however said, he has granted a suspension of arms.

Genoa actually surrendered to General Ott, the 7th June.—It capitulated at the moment when the French were preparing to attack the besiegers; and on the day gen. Ott had orders to raise the siege.

The talk of peace continued at the last dates. The cabinet of Vienna, it is said, has expressed a willingness to listen to Buonaparte's repeated overtures; and the French Premier is said to have suspended his career of victory, to give time for an explicit answer.

The English fleet, under lord St. Vincents, were off Uthant June 12th, at which time the combined fleets were snug in Brest waters.

A very important expedition was preparing in England.

We do not learn a word further respecting our negotiation at Paris.

STRASBURGH, June 16.

The Austrian cavalry have taken several towns in the Brisgaw, in the rear of gen. Moreau's army.

Mr. COWAN,

YOU will please to inform the Voter, in your paper of the 12th inst. that his queries respecting our conduct while in the assembly, shall be fully answered to the satisfaction of the public, if he will come forward and honor us with his name; but that we do not conceive ourselves bound to answer any anonymous writer who may come forward and attack us in ambush.

THOS. S. DENNY,
WILLIAM ROSE.

Errata.—In the 14th line from the top of the 2d column of Crito, No. 1, for "acts like these," read arts, &c. In the 55th line, same column, for "accurate injury," read accurate inquiry. Line 19 from the bottom, for "regular governments," read regular government.

Crito, No. 2, shall appear in our next; and, if possible, several other communications.

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

EASTON, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir,

YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that, altho' you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification, and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that, should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the said month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.

I am, dear sir,

Yr. obdt. servt.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

Sir,

IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next.—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

Ns: HAMMOND.

EASTON, 9th Aug. 1800.

JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.
To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, Aug. 12, 1800.

On TUESDAY

the 26th inst. will be sold, at public sale, for CASH,

Two Valuable Lots in the Town of Easton.—The sale to commence at Mr. Prince's Tavern, at three o'clock in the evening.

JAS. EARLE, Junr.

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county,

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this State. Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 11th Aug. 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Winant's landing, (otherwise called Ponnnewell's landing,) and to run till it intersects the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

PURNELL PORTER.

July 21st, 1800.

THE KITTY

NEW Schooner supposed to carry upwards of 1000 bushels of wheat, and calculated to accommodate passengers, is now ready for business—any Gentleman wanting to employ such a Craft on the Michaels or any of the rivers on the Chesapeake, may be readily supplied by applying to the subscribers, living near the place called the Oak.

THOS TOWNSEND, junr.

JAS. BENSON

Talbot County Aug. 1, 1800.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election—should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Barwick, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Denny, in Denton, in order that a settlement may be made on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand.—And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIJAH WOOTTERS,

WILLIAM BANCKES,

July 21st, 1800.

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the COMMISSION BUSINESS; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sales for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize Interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public.—His commission on the sale of grain will be 8/4 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 2 1/2 per cent.

Cheapside, Baltimore,

27th June, 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Jacob Gibson finding his former attempts, in regard to his abuse and base application of my letter to him, of the 15th ult. unequal to his purpose of riving the charge of duplicity against Mr. Goldborough, has very successfully (as he supposes) availed himself of the certificate of Messrs James Nabb, and Nicholas Martin, junr.—In support of his construction of my letter, he has referred the public to the certificate of Mr. Martin, of detached expressions from a certain conversation which could not have been related more to the prejudice of an individual unconnectedly as they have been, but in defence of justice; nor related at all as Mr. Nabb has expressed them, without violating the only bond of confidence between man and man. To vindicate my conduct and free my reputation from the injury Mr. Gibson has designed me, is the object of my appearance at the bar of the public at this moment. For the honor of human nature, I could earnestly wish the occasion had never happened.

How far the certificate of Mr. Nabb stands correct and entitled to credit, a candid public will determine, after perusing Mr. James Earle's letter to me, of the 15th instant.

Easton, Aug. 15, 1800

DEAR SIR,

My recollection of the dispute that took place last fall between Mr. James Nabb and Mr. John Goldborough, and your conduct on that occasion, is that, Mr. Nabb charged Mr. Goldborough with duplicity whilst in the assembly, and gave as an instance his having voted for withdrawing the funds from the colleges, and arguing in favor of their being continued.—This Mr. Goldborough denied, and was explaining his conduct just when you came out of the court-house.

Mr. Nabb, as I remember, appealed to you for the truth of his accusation, and you answered that you well remembered Mr. Goldborough's conduct on that occasion—that you resided in Annapolis at that time, and that, irritated with Mr. Goldborough's conduct to your father at the election in 1793, you attended the house with an intention of laying hold of, and using to his prejudice, any circumstance that might occur during the session, but that Mr. Goldborough had conducted himself on that bill with propriety—as an honest man and faithful representative of the people.—I do not remember that you went into a particular detail of Mr. G's conduct during the several stages of the bill—but that you gave his conduct your entire approbation I am positive—I am the more so from my present recollection of the respect I then felt and still do feel for that integrity which compelled you to do justice to and commend the man whose conduct you had been examining for grounds of accusation.—There was very little said by either of the gentlemen after you had done speaking.—Mr. Nabb appeared unable to give his charge any further support, & Mr. Goldborough contented with having repelled it, and we all separated without any thing more of consequence being said.

I am, with very sincere respects, dear sir,

your obedt. servt

JAMES EARLE, Junr.

Mr. Earle was present during the whole dispute between Mr. Nabb and Mr. Goldborough, he heard the charge of the former, the defence of the latter, and the observations that flowed from me on the first of Mr. Goldborough's conduct.

And here let me indulge the hope that the public will take an impartial view of the character of these

gentlemen, before they balance the scale between Mr. Gibson, Mr. Goldborough and myself.

Upon the evidence of a character so correct, a man whose integrity and veracity bid defiance to calumny and detraction with all who know him, I can with confidence rest the defence of what I have alleged.—Of the certificate of Mr. Martin, the public will be better able to judge when they see his correction of it in the Star of Tuesday next.—Possibly he may have received the impressions he has stated.—From hearing but one or two detached observations, it was impossible he could have had a just conception of the subject, much less of my views.

In support of Mr. Gibson's construction of my letter, he has called in the aid of Mr. James Nabb, who has testified, that in October last, I confirmed his charge against Mr. Goldborough, & relieved his shoulders of the burthen.—How fortuitously for Mr. Gibson is it that he has at his command a man whose mind is so pliant and flexible that he can bend and twist it to any shape. A character whose memory was so treacherous but a month ago, that when giving his information in the court house to the public he qualified his testimony, that Mr. Gibson could select from it not an atom to suit his purpose, and yet at a latter period he can charge his recollection so far as to gratify in all respects the object of my persecutor, in certifying to facts that never happened.—The public will take notice that Mr. Nabb's charge was made against Mr. Goldborough on the court yard at the last election—at a time when Mr. G. was active in my behalf—an avowed friend to my election. I mention this to shew the improbability to mark the inconsistency of such a conduct as Mr. Nabb has ascribed to me.

But what was the consequence of this voluntary interference, this intrusion (stated by Mr. Nabb's certificate to relieve his shoulders of the burthen)—(My shoulders, 'tis true, may be broader than his, but the burthen which seemed to me: no impression on his, would have crushed me to death.)

Did my confirmation of his charge, as completely as he has stated it, prompt Mr. G. to direct such a language to myself, as he has applied to him? Did it lead to a dispute between us, or to a difference from that day to the present? To these questions, if he had candor, as far as he could answer them, he would say no.—Did not Mr. Goldborough and myself part as we had met?—Did he not strenuously support my election? And have we not been from that day to the present on terms of friendship?

Are these then, the probable consequences of so iniquitous a charge? Would not personal resentment on the part of Mr. Goldborough, and vindictive treatment from me in return, have been a more likely event? To this question no man will answer no, who knows the natural disposition of us both.

Bound by no opinion of duty to God, or relation to each other, if smote on one cheek to turn the other—consequences more fatal to the interests and happiness of both, must unavoidably have ensued. Fortunately indeed is it for Mr. Gibson's mischief-hunting disposition, that there exists among us such a mind as Mr. Nabb possesses—composed of a soil so kind and productive, that when properly tempered may be brought to produce any thing.

But how unfortunate for this wise legislator—this minister of justice himself, & for the great interests of Talbot county, that he had not possessed this noble compound in his younger years, when his genius was better adapted to the pursuit of commerce than the studies of a grammar school.

Had this been the case, he might not have been so wide of the

mark—that promiscuous of faction, which he and Mr. Gibson seem in common to possess.—“Par nobilis fratrum”—well matched, well supported by each other—in principles as intimately connected, as in society—distinguished by their disregard to morality and virtue.

This Mr. Nabb is one of those upstart characters, the offspring of unsettled times like these. This is one of the flies of the season which I lately had in my view, that has been feeding for several years upon the unsound parts of Talbot county, with an appetite so insatiable, that when he can no longer feed on political corruption, he is hastening to blow my lean carcass.

This is one of Mr. Gibson's all faithful, compliant, and obedient servants, who is ever prepared to say—They will shall be done.

This is the man who has more faithfully served Mr. Gibson when standing in the responsible character of the people's representative, than the mass of the people themselves. He who has aimed to injure some of the fairest characters in Talbot county, who has insulted the legislature of Maryland, by endeavouring to impress them with a belief, that those in whom the government had placed an important trust, were not entitled to their confidence—and this too, merely to defeat the passage of a law in which the interests of his constituents were, as I thought, materially concerned.—Who, to render my nomination to the executive of a certain character in this county unsuccessful, declared him unqualified, & appealed to the same declaration for an authority which he alleged to have been made by a near relation of the gentleman nominated.

From a character like this, what more could be expected? what hope of justice to myself, when he has so often denied it to others.

To me this man has ever held out by profession the appearance of friendship—of political friendship at least. Yes, with the pressure of friendship in his hand, he has had malice lurking in his heart against one who never thought, nor designed to injure him.

My experience, 'tis true, is not so extensive as many. I have yet witnessed many attempts to injure merit, and destroy reputation; but the late attack upon mine, I am free to declare is an improvement on them all—a scene of iniquity indeed.

A magistrate of Talbot county, bound not only by the ties which constitute the social compact, but restrained by the injunctions of an oath of office which the laws of the land have wisely and religiously administered for valuable purposes, clothed in the sacred garb of minister of justice, and who ought to be the guardian of the rights and privileges of the people, trampling the sacred principles of truth beneath his feet—sworn to preserve (and yet prompting by his acts to a violation of) the peace.

Let it be remembered that if attempts like these can prove successful in their application to an individual unsupported by connection as I am, they may extend still farther—and the reputation of five, or fifty may be impeached in the same manner. Who, with such a warning as this must exhibit, under circumstances like these, would go forward to sustain the conduct of any man when his character is attacked by any rude assassin?

Miserable indeed must be the situation of the Trustees of the Easton Academy.

I mean the Trustees of the Easton Academy. This gentleman's brother has since informed me that he never withdrew the character I took the liberty to mention to the council, nor offered such an objection.

Bill to incorporate the trustees of Talbot county school.

ation of Talbot county, where the rights of our citizens are greatly at the disposal of a magistrate, if our ministers of justice should be bound by no tie, either human or divine—how inconsistent with reason, how incompatible with the principles of freemen, to see oaths administered by men, who have no regard to the principles upon which they are founded.

JNO. EDMONDSON.

N. B. If in the course of the above observations I should pain the feelings of Mr. Nabb, it will teach him hereafter, I hope, to respect those of others.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Wednesday the 20th of August, if fair, if not, the next following day.

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county.—One hundred and twenty five of the above land is cleared, the remainder is very heavy timbered. This land adjoins the lands of Doctor Edward Harris, Mr. Jacob Seth, and others. There is on this land a thriving apple orchard.—The soil is very productive of corn, wheat and tobacco. The title papers may be examined by any person inclined to purchase. Also for sale on the premises, horses, cattle and hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils—also the crop of corn now on the farm.—There is on this farm an excellent dwelling house, two large barns, one of which is almost new, two stables and every other necessary out house, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder for cash only.—A good bargain will be given clear of all incumbrances.—Any person purchasing this farm, and wishing to enlarge it, may purchase land adjoining it.

EDWARD CAREY.

Queen-Anne's county, }
28th May, 1800 } 20 140

TO BE RENTED,

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county: one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ennalls's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHAS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Junr.
July 14, 1800. 27 8w ff.

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

THE legal representatives of Aaron Parrott, late a private in the 9th Regiment of Infantry, are hereby informed that the subscriber has 32 dollars and 33 cents of the said Aaron Parrott's in his hands.

ED. EARLE.

Easton, 26th July, 1800. 28 4w

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that he will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton June 27, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriage to hire together or separate. S. S.

FROM THE (BALTIMORE)
FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Tindal & Brown,
Jefferson's letter to Mazzini having appeared considerably mutilated in your Gazette of yesterday, you are requested to publish the following original form of it, together with the subjoined remarks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO MAZZINI.

OUR political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty & that republican government which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo-monarchic aristocratic party has risen; their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form, of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us, republicans the executive power, the judiciary power, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government; all whom are seeking offices; all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty; the British merchants; and the Americans who trade on British capitals; the speculators; persons interested in the bank and public funds; establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.

I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies; men who were Solomon in council, and Sampson in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the robes of England.

They would wrest from us that liberty, which we have obtained, by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves and that we break the Lilliputian ties, by which they have bound us in the first slumbers which succeeded our labors. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us under British influence.

Published at Florence, 1st January, 1797; at Paris, in the *Moniteur*, 25th January, 1797; and at Philadelphia, in *Forcupin's Gazette*, 4th May, 1797. In the original, *Par la latine D'Anglisme*.

REMARKS.

I will endeavour to analyze Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzini, and exhibit it in that view in which it appears to me, and if I am accurate in my ideas of it, every intelligent and impartial American will judge of the true political principles and conduct of Mr. Jefferson.

It appears to me that Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mazzini, has

made the four following allegations: 1st, That a party in this country, which he styles an Anglo-monarchic-aristocratic party, framed the constitution of the United States in form, similar to the British constitution.

2d, That the same Anglo-monarchic-aristocratic party that framed the constitution, wished to impose on the republican party in this country, the substance of the British constitution; and Mr. Jefferson organized these two parties thus, on his side, to wit, the republican, he arranged the principal body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of talents. On the opposite side, to wit, the Anglo-monarchic and aristocratic party he embodied in a solid phalanx—1st, The executive power (meaning unquestionably president Washington);—2d, The judiciary power (meaning the federal judges);—3d, All the officers of government;—4th, All seekers of offices;—5th, Persons interested in the bank and public funds establishments, invented with views of corruption &c. &c.

3d, That they (meaning the Anglo-monarchic-aristocratic) namely, the executive, the judiciary, all the officers of government, &c. &c. would wrest from him and the other republicans, to wit, the principal body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of talents, that liberty which they, meaning Mr. Jefferson and his party of republicans, obtained by so much labor and peril.

4th, That Mr. Jefferson and his party, to wit, the republicans, would arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they meaning the Anglo-monarchic-aristocratic party, to wit, the executive (president Washington), the judiciary, all the officers of government, &c. &c. would alienate us (the republicans) under British influence.

In this letter we see the real sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, as described to a friend, respecting the federal constitution, and the administration of the government by president Washington, and particularly with respect to France. We also see his opinion, that president Washington, the federal judges, all the officers of government, &c. &c. constituted an Anglo-monarchic-aristocratic party in this country, who wished to wrest from the republicans—that is, from Mr. Jefferson and his party, as above described, their liberty, and to alienate them, from France, and to bring them under British influence.

If this is not the true meaning of the letter, and I am mistaken in my judgement of it, I will retract my opinion of it; which is, that it is a false and scandalous libel on the federal government; on general Washington, when president; on the principal officers of our government, to wit, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war; and also on the federal judges, &c. &c.

That Mr. Jefferson was avowedly opposed all the principal measures adopted by president Washington,

during his administration, is of such notoriety, that it cannot be questioned.

It is also a fact, that Mr. Jefferson, when secretary of state, patronized the editor of the *National Gazette*, published in Philadelphia, who misrepresented and calumniated president Washington, the majority of the senate and house of representatives, & the two secretaries of the treasury & of war.

That Mr. Jefferson is at this time so much opposed to president Adams and his administration; and to the measures adopted by congress with respect to France, as he was opposed to president Washington and his administration, is established by the following fact:

On Sunday, the 1st day of July, a public dinner was given at Frederickburg, to Mr. Jefferson, at which (among others) the following toasts were given:

1st, The virtuous minority in both houses of congress.

2d, Mr. Madison and his resolutions.

3d, James Monroe.

And the following volunteers: 1st, John Adams—May he recollect that he is the chief magistrate of a free people, and not the despotic ruler of slaves.

2d, The friends of the constitution of the United States; but not the administration.

3d, Lazewell and Mason—May they continue to experience the gratitude of their countrymen for their many struggles in support of the expiring liberties of America!

4th, GALLATIN!!!

CRITO.

BOSTON, August 9.

"IMPORTANT—IF TRUE."
[From the *Salem Gazette* of yesterday.]

FROM LEGBORN.
Wednesday morning arrived here the brig Sukey, Capt. Stewart, from Leghorn, which he left on the 18th June. The prevailing accounts at Leghorn, respecting the operations of the hostile armies, seem to be quite irreconcilable with those we have by the way of London. Capt. Stewart says, that about the 4th to the 9th of June great alarm was given in Florence, and at Leghorn, in consequence of Buonaparte's entering Milan, and his progress towards Florence; and that the people of Florence rose in arms, determined to defend their country to the last; and the same was to have been done at Leghorn on the 14th; but on that day letters and dispatches were received from Florence, announcing that the enemy were beaten in all directions, and driven back again over the Po, with considerable loss, and that every thing was then safe. Until Capt. Stewart sailed, there were no new alarms, from any recent success of the French, and business went on in its usual course, and great rejoicings were had on account of the success of the Austrians.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated Leghorn, June 13, 1860.

"Since the capture of Genoa, Buonaparte with 30 or 40,000 men has made an entry into Italy, which so much increased the fears of the people of this country, that an entire stop was put to business, as they were fearful of his arrival here. However, yesterday and this day bring us the intelligence of his army being defeated—2 Generals, Serrurier and Lake, with 6000 men, prisoners—many killed, and the rest fled towards Switzerland. The people of Tuscany and all the north of Italy have risen en masse, that now we have nothing to fear from that quarter."

"No less than 1800 inhabitants died in Genoa during the siege, for want of provisions."

"I have just seen a letter from Bourdeaux of May 4, which says the Commissioners were settling every thing, to their entire satisfaction, & were to return to America, the first of this month; and that a ship had sailed from thence to the Isle of France."

"It will be recollected by those who consult dates, that the Parisian telegraph dispatch in the last *Centinel* announced a victory of Buonaparte on the 18th June, at Marignano, which is on the borders of the Venetian territories. The last regular accounts from the French army in Italy, are dated at Brioni, June 9.—From thence to Leghorn is about 100 miles. Our readers must form their own conjectures on the subject.—For our parts we have but little faith in the Leghorn accounts."

PETERSBURG, August 8.

It is really melancholy to hear the distressing accounts of the deaths in the borough of Norfolk. Several persons from that town, and letters received from thence, represent the number of deaths from six to twelve of a day. Did not these accounts come from a variety of persons we should be inclined to discredit them—because we would not wish to believe that the physicians and corporate body of Norfolk would withhold the necessary information; if real danger was to be apprehended, particularly as it is well known that the lives of our fellow-citizens, whose business calls them to Norfolk, are involved in the issue. Whether it be a bilious fever of a malignant yellow fever that prevails in Norfolk, we cannot learn—it is said to be very fatal—& in either case it is indispensably necessary that the public should be fairly and rightly informed on a subject so interesting to humanity.

HARRISBURG, August 10.

A fellow who calls himself Thomas Ryan, was on Wednesday last taken up in Middletown, and committed to the jail of this borough, for larceny.—It is said he is one of those who lately made their escape from the Philadelphia prison.

WHEN the French commenced their revolution, even wise and good men were on their side. In this country particularly, I know not an American, whose pulse did not beat high in favor of freedom, and who did not embark with enthusiasm in their cause. Out of the ruins of the old monarchy, and the old church, it was hoped, that there would arise a government firm and energetic, but mild and free, and a pure system of religion, under which they might seek for refuge and find happiness. This was what the friends of rational liberty in every country wished for and expected. But when the principles of their leaders began to develop themselves, men who were profoundly acquainted with the nature of the human mind, with the history of ancient and modern times, and who were in the habit of inspecting the course of human affairs with keen and penetrating eyes, paused on the propriety of their proceedings. As the revolution progressed, and its spirit further disclosed itself; when it was discovered, that the French not content with reforming themselves, set up for the reformers of mankind, and meant to revolutionize the world; when it was discovered that the nation was possessed with a wild mania of innovation, which was not to be satiated with any thing less than the destruction of every existing government, and every form of religion; men of sound and sober minds, began to more than doubt of the wisdom of their measures. In the future progress of events, when they boldly threw off the mask, and propagated principles destructive of all social order, and which strike at the very fabric of society itself; when they openly denied the existence of a supreme eternal, and intelligent mind, the ALMIGHTY RULER of the UNIVERSE, and proclaimed to the astonished world, that nature and reason were the only Gods of Frenchmen, and that death was an eternal sleep; then the wise, and the good turned with scorn, and indignation, and horror, from a cause, which it now became pollution to espouse. We have no longer any communion or fellowship with you, was the universal voice of wisdom and goodness. Light cannot associate with darkness, nor virtue with vice. *Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.*

Such was the progress of public opinion respecting the French revolution. At least, such was its progress among that class of sound and enlightened men who stand on the summits of intellectual eminence, and whom nature has formed to direct the sentiments, and to guide the conduct of mankind. I cannot place this in a stronger point of view, nor illustrate it more happily, than by adopting the language of Doctor Watson, the celebrated bishop of Landaff. Doctor Watson, is a man whom I am proud to quote. He is a christian bishop, venerable for piety, and illustrious for learning. He is a scholar, of finished, classical, and elegant erudition, and he is a *REAL PHILOSOPHER*, of various, extensive and profound science. In a charge which he addressed to the clergy of his diocese, he delivers himself as follows: The extract which I have introduced is long, but I flatter myself its truth and its elegance will apologize for its length.

"You will not, I think, be guilty of a breach of christian charity in the use of even harsh language, when you explain the cruelties which the French have used in every country which they have invaded, for no language can reach the atrocity of the fact.—They everywhere promise protection to the poorer sort, and they everywhere strip the poorer of every thing they possess; they plunder their cottages, and they set them on fire when the plunder is exhausted; they torture the owners to discover their wealth, and they put them to death when they have none to discover; they violate females of all ages; they insult the hoary head, and trample on all the decencies of life. *This is no exaggerated picture*; whoever has read the account of the proceedings of the French in Savoy, in Holland, in Italy, in Switzerland, knows that it is not. And can there be men of so base a temper, so maddened by malignity, so cankered by envy, so besotted

by folly, so stupidified as to their own safety, as to abet the designs of such an enemy. What are these rights of man, this liberty, this equality, of which every man has heard so much, and of which so few have any proper conception. Let us see what they are in France itself. There, no man has any right in his person, or in his property; both are absolutely at the disposal of the few persons who have usurped the government. There, no man has any liberty, except the liberty of submitting to the worst of slavery, for what slavery can be worse, than that of being subject to the caprice of the ruling faction? As to equality, if by it be meant an equality of property or condition, there is no such thing in France, nor was there ever such a thing in any country since the world began. The inequality of property and condition which some *filly* or *bad* people are so fond of declaiming against, existed in the very infancy of the world, and must from the nature of things exist to the end of it. Suppose a ship to be wrecked on an uninhabited island, and that all the officers perished, but that the common men and their wives were saved; here if any where we may meet with liberty, equality, and the rights of man. What think you would be the consequence? A state of anarchy and equality might perhaps subsist for a day; but wisdom, courage, industry, economy, would presently introduce a superiority of some over others; and in order that each man might preserve for himself the cabin he had built, the ground he had tilled, or the fish he had taken, all would agree in the propriety of appointing some one amongst the number, or more than one, to direct, govern, and protect the whole, by the common strength. Thus the restriction of liberty, and the destruction of equality, and all the circumstances which *superficial reasoners* represent as grievances in society, and subversive of the rights of man would of necessity be introduced. It is a general law which God has established throughout the world, that riches and respect should attend prudence and diligence; and as all men are not equal in the faculties of either body or mind, by which riches and respect are acquired, a necessity of superiority and subordination springs from the very nature God has given us."

You may look through libraries, and you will not meet with more sound sense, compressed in smaller compass, and expressive in more elegant language. If Mr. Jefferson had ever thought or written like this, if he had inculcated such doctrines, and maintained such principles, I would have been among the first to have admitted his claim to the imposing titles of statesman and philosopher, and would have classed him among the benefactors of mankind.

What, let me ask, are the mighty benefits which the world has derived from the French revolution. I cannot conceive that the diffusion of atheism can contribute much to the edification of mankind, nor does it strike me, that anarchy is the most solid basis on which to lay the foundations of government. After eleven years of horror, of misery, and of crime, to which the annals of the world do not afford a parallel, in what has it yet terminated? In the usurpation of Buonaparte. My fellow citizens attend. The French revolution holds out to you a memorable and instructive lesson. It tells you, that the unerring voice of all history will confirm, that when nations which have it in their power to attain, or are already in possession of temperate, and rational, and practicable freedom, are not content with it, but run into the wild extremes of licentiousness and anarchy, some ambitious villain under the mask of patriotism, some Cesar, or some Cromwell, some Robespierre, or some Buonaparte, seizes on the reins of government, grasps the sceptre of dominion, and rules with a rod of iron. When then I behold Mr. Jefferson, adhering with unshaken perseverance to the French, through all their wild, eccentric, and frantic career, when I behold him erecting the standard of opposition to the government of his own country to *men like these*, when it is the duty of every man to lend his support to government, when I see him rallying round him a formidable party and thwarting every measure of the administration, by every means in his power, I feel myself justified in asserting that his politics are wild, absurd

and visionary, and adverse to all stable, and regular government.

CRITO.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 26, 1800.

On Wednesday last was laid the foundation of a new Church in this town. The order pursued on the occasion was as follows:

At the usual hour in the forenoon, a numerous and very respectable congregation assembled at the court-house, when divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Keene, and a suitable and impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rigg. The congregation then proceeded, with the clergy and the vestry of St. Peter's Parish preceding, to the place intended and prepared for the sacred building;—where, in presence of a multitude of spectators, whose countenances bespoke the pious feelings of their hearts, the Corner Stone was laid by that aged vestryman and venerable man, SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. The 122d Psalm, sung with devout animation, and a prayer adapted to the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Rigg, closed the solemnity.

We cannot withhold the natural expressions of that satisfaction which must arise in every well-disposed mind; especially, when we consider the present aspect of certain opinions towards not only civil order and polite literature, but also towards morality and religion; we cannot help congratulating our own county upon its possession of so many liberal and truly enlightened characters, who appear ready still to give their public testimony to a *Rational Faith*, which stands unmoved at all possible distance from the pretended philosophy of gallic infidelity and atheism. We ardently wish them good luck, in the name of THE LORD.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 18.

A gentleman passenger in the brig Amazon, which arrived here yesterday from St. Sebastians, has favored us with a file of Paris papers up to the 11th of Messidor (July 1st). Four days before this gentleman left St. Sebastians, he received two letters from Bordeaux dated the 1st of July, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris, to the following purport:

"That a suspension of the negotiation between our Commissioners and those of France, had actually taken place, in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the Treaty of 1773, or make one similar to it."

The papers we have received by this gentleman contain the latest news that has been received from Europe. They announce the arrival of Buonaparte at Paris, after completely conquering Italy. They announce the surrender of Genoa to the French again, on the 24th June; the restitution of the cannon, ammunition and vessels taken by the English, and their departure from the port. These papers also recite another bloody battle in Egypt, in which Kleber entirely destroyed the Turkish army. A great victory obtained on the Rhine by the French.—The articles of amity between Melas and Buonaparte—a variety of other important intelligence which we shall continue to detail.

Our Paris Journals received by the Amazon, observe the most profound silence respecting the situation of our commissioners and the progress of our negotiation.

Fellow-Citizens of Talbot.

Another vile and infamous attempt has been made by Jacob Gibson and his associates, to injure my character, by propagating the silly speech of Peter Barnett, on the 5th inst. with such *Gibsonian embellishments*, as will in their opinion tend to verify the charge of fraud against me: It becomes therefore necessary for me to publish what Barnett, under a sense of the injury he had done me, thought proper to give me from under his own hand, after he had made many personal concessions to me, in presence of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sharp.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. being much intoxicated, I said in a public meeting at the court-house, Mr. John Goldborough, jun. had cheated me of £. 20. I am sorry for what I then said, and hereby acknowledge that this charge was unfounded.—What I alluded to, was an opinion that he gave to Henry Buckley, the agent of Sarah Slack, viz. that my wife was not entitled to a part of the estate of Nancy Delahay, of Dorchester county, deceased. Mr. Goldborough was employed to bring a suit against Eben Newton, to recover some money which belonged to the estate of Nancy Delahay, deceased.—Suit was brought in the name of Sarah Slack, Adm'rx.—He got a judgment, received the money, and when he settled with Henry Buckley, the agent of Mrs. Slack, gave him this opinion, that my wife was not entitled to any part of the money; accordingly Henry Buckley divided the money agreeably to Mr. Goldborough's opinion, and I got none of it. Having always considered my wife entitled to a part of it, I considered myself injured by this opinion.—I acknowledge that I never had any dealings of any kind with Mr. Goldborough, and that I alluded to nothing but the above circumstances when I said what I did at the court-house, for which I again repeat, I am sorry, and ask Mr. Goldborough's pardon, in presence of Mr. Edward Stevens, and Mr. William Sharpe.

PETER BARNETT.

Signed in the presence of

EDWARD STEVENS, &c.

WILLIAM SHARPE.

I flatter myself my fellow citizens, you will at once see from Barnett's own confession, after he became sober, he had not the least reason for saying I had cheated him.—If additional evidence were necessary, I could easily procure the certificates of Mr. Henry Buckley, and Mr. Eben Newton, who will confirm the truth of the above statement, but every man of candor will say, that there needs no further evidence. I hope every man of sensibility, reflecting upon the inestimable value of a good character, will so far yield to that indignation, which every honest man must feel at this vile attempt to injure my character, that he will aver & assert, whenever the speech of Barnett shall be hereafter harped upon by my enemies, that the charge is false and scandalous.

JNO. GOLDBOROUGH, JUN.

August 16th, 1800.

Messrs. ROSE & DANNY.

Gentlemen,

SINCE the publication of the queries on the 12th inst. I have talked with a number of my fellow voters about your conduct while in the assembly, whose opinions seemed to be, that the Voter ought not to have called you forward to satisfy the public respecting your public conduct, for it was observed you had not been educated for legislators nor public speakers—that nothing but errors, in that situation, could reasonably have been expected from you, though it was generally allowed that your heads were altogether to blame and not your hearts; for in your former situations you were respectable and generally correct, and that you had been duped to that awkward situation by the ruling demi-god of the county, to fix you to his interest in order to promote his ruinous schemes.

Being satisfied of the propriety of these opinions, I hope you will excuse me from giving you my name. I am happy you have so good a cloak as an anonymous writ to conceal yourselves under; for I shall be sorry to see you more out of character.

I am, with respect,

Your most obedient,

A VOTER.

August 23d, 1800.

FOR THE HERALD.

THE brains of the poor democrats have lately been so harassed for electioneering tricks, that they appear perfectly exhausted. They have supported falsehoods until they seem hardly capable of distinguishing truth: And even some of their most respectable leaders are reduced to the miserable expedient of ransacking the files of the Aurora, or re-publishing the speeches of Nicholas.

In the Star of the 14th current, there is a piece called *Strictures upon Jefferson's letter to Mazzini*. The intention of this piece is wicked indeed, the veil in which it is wrapped is too thin to conceal it. For my own part I am willing to admit the alteration, right or wrong, nor shall I hesitate to allow that the forms of the British government consist of levees, drawing-rooms, speeches, &c. though I believe this to be an interpretation that would never have occurred to any one but a democrat. The giving of these forms to us does not, even by Mr. Jefferson himself appear to be the greatest crime of the *Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party*. That consists in their avowing that their object is to *impose* us the substance of the British government. In this party Mr. Jefferson includes the *Executive Power*. The illustrious Washington was then President. Now, is it not enough to make the blood of any true American boil in his veins, to hear this man charged with a design of *imposing* upon his country, any thing which was not his own choice!! The happiness of his country was dearer to him than any other object on earth. He relinquished the tranquillity of private life, with all its comforts and enjoyments, to serve his country; in times too, when nothing but his guardian hand could have saved her from ruin. And can it be believed that this man would still have imposed upon her? But we are told that it cannot be proved that Mr. Jefferson wrote this letter. It is true he is a man who guards against proof as much as any, but in the present case he was not hardy enough to deny it. Besides, it cannot be pleaded that he had formed a resolution to contradict no aspersions, for Mr. Martin brought him into public print in a case less important.

Aug. 16.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

The rupture, or suspension, of the negotiation commenced by Mr. Ellsworth, and his associates, with the consulate of France, says a correspondent in a note to the editor, has very probably taken place, according to the report brought by the last arrivals from Europe; but it cannot be true, that it has taken place, on the grounds stated; for, the last mission to France bore *express instructions to concede all claims for spoliation by traitors of whatever description, authorized or unauthorized*; and it is surely improbable from the nature of the case, that the pending embassy carried instructions to assume a loftier tone than the last.

The article of intelligence, therefore, in the public print, purporting, that the negotiation had been broken off, on account of the *refusal* of the French to *accede* to a demand made by the American ambassadors, for *compensation*, we deem to be erroneous in its details, though the fact appears to us *probable* in the *outline*.

The unexampled fortune of that nation, which can be attributed only to corruption on the one part, and treason of the blackest dye, on the other, has very probably produced in this new instance, its customary effect. Blatant with victory, intoxicated with conquest, it is natural to usurpers, whom a few short years have exalted to such unthought-of heights of power, to extend their mad ambition to projects of the most vast and visionary nature. Nor would it be at all astonishing if Bonaparte should aim at a virtual controul over the destinies of both Europe and America.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "FARMER," and other communications shall appear in our next, if possible.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Executrix.
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800.

WHEREAS I contemplate to erect a Grist Mill in Caroline county, at or near where Thomas Hardesty, Esq. hath lately built a new bridge (to be turned by the water that may run down Choptank River)—Those interested are hereby notified, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to be passed to condemn such part or parts of the said stream and lands contiguous as may be necessary for the use and purpose of the said mill, and executing my design as aforesaid.

ISAAC PURNELL.

Caroline county.
Aug. 22, 1800. 32 2mo. 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public, and his friends in particular, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his commencement in business at this place, and hopes from the reduced prices of his goods, to merit a continuance of their favors. All those in arrears to him are most earnestly solicited to make payment as speedily as possible, his circumstances not admitting of further delay.

SAML. NICOLS.

Easton, Aug. 26, 1800. 32 3w

WAS LOST,

ON SATURDAY MORNING LAST, between Mr. Bailey's Shop and the Court-House, or the Court-House & Mr. Harwood's Store, Two Notes of TWENTY DOLLARS each, of the Bank of Baltimore. Whoever finds said notes, and leaves them at the Office of the Herald, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Job Willoughby, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: And all those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before the first day of October next.

Mary Willoughby, Adm'r.

July 28, 1800. 30 3w

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester counties for the many favors he has received since the running of his stage, and informs them, that it will in future leave Easton immediately on the arrival of Mr. Haddaway's stage, on Tuesday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Akers's Ferry, and return to Easton previous to Mr. Haddaway's stage leaving town, which will be at three o'clock of the same day. It will be requisite for passengers wishing to return in the stage to be at Mr. Akers's Ferry by 11 o'clock, as the distance will not admit of delay.

Travellers will certainly find it much to their advantage in going to Annapolis, as the running of the stages will at all times agree with the arrival and departure of Mr. Haddaway's Ferry Boat, and the route performed with as much expedition and care as possible.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Easton June 17, 1800. 23
N. B. Horses and Carriages to hire, together or separate. S. S.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry.—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be shown by applying to Captain William Frazer, of Caroline, or John Spruile, who lives on the premises.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miller River.

Wm. B. SMYTH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot county.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the solicitations of a number of my fellow citizens in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election.—Should I be favored with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and your favor gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

July 29th, 1800. 28

On TUESDAY

the 26th inst. will be sold, at public sale, for CASH,

Two Valuable Lots in the Town of Easton.—The sale to commence at Mr. Prince's Tavern, at three o'clock in the evening.

JAS. EARLE, Junr.

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for sheriff of that county.—Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in the office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting sheriff, but a three years service in the office.—The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Easton, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir,

YOUR favor of this inst. I have just received, wherein you observe that many of the citizens of Talbot county are impressed with the idea, that, altho' you should be elected at the ensuing election to the office of sheriff, yet you cannot hold that office beyond the month of July next, being the period which will complete a service of three years from the time of your first qualification, and you request my opinion on the subject.—I apprehend, that, should you be elected, your title to the office will be as good after the said month of July as for the time previous to that period; and that your right to the enjoyment thereof will continue for the term of three years, to be computed from your next election.

I am, dear sir,

Yr. obdt. servt.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

Sir,

IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next.—I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, sir,

Your most obdt. servt.

NEI HAMMOND.

Easton, 9th Aug. 1800.

JOHN THOMAS, Esquire.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN, BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate at the next sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your humble servant,

JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, Aug. 12, 1800. 31

Fellow-Citizens of Caroline county,

FROM patriotic zeal, and a solicitude to serve my country—uninfluenced by party, or the cares of personal interest, I offer myself a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of this state. Should I be so far honored with your suffrages as to be elected, I will serve you with fidelity, and to the extent of my abilities.

JAMES PORTER.

Denton, 11th Aug. 1800. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that the inhabitants of Worcester county intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a public road to a landing and to begin the said road at a landing known by the name of Winder's landing, (other-wise called Punnell's landing) and to run all its intersect the main county road leading from Snow-Hill town to Philadelphia.

PURNELL PORTER.

July 21st, 1800. 29 6w

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Barwick, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Denny, in Denton, in order that a settlement may be made on the personal estate.—Those who neglect to exhibit their claims on that day, will be barred from receiving any part of the assets now in hand.—And all those indebted to said estate, either on account, bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIJAH WOOTTERS.

WILLIAM BANKES.

July 21st, 1800. 28 3w

S. WILMER,

Late of Kent County.

BEGS leave to inform his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has removed to this City for the purpose of commencing the COMMISSION BUSINESS; and as he means to represent the Farming and Plantation Interests entirely, he flatters himself from a knowledge of the quality and value of their respective produce that every possible satisfaction will be given to those who may be pleased to employ him to effect sales for them; and he pledges himself that the farmer shall be faithfully represented in the disposition of his grain—and that every exertion shall at all times be made to create an emulation among the purchasers so as to gratify the wishes of his correspondents—and he also pledges himself that he will remain entirely disconnected with the Selling, Shipping and Merchandize Interest, and that all orders for the supply of groceries, liquors, or dry goods shall be purchased with judgment and taste at the lowest wholesale prices. Such advantages to the agricultural interest are too obvious to need further comment, and therefore S. W. feels full confidence in being patronized by a generous public.—His commission on the sale of grain will be 3/4 per hundred bushels, and on other articles 1 1/2 per cent.

Cheapside, Baltimore, }
27th June, 1800. 24 2mo

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public,

THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

R. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NEI HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

LONDON, June 24.

Capt. MARTIN to Admiral WARREN.
Fisgard off Penmarks,
June 11.

Sir,

In pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two hours from each ship named in the margin, I embarked on board the Fisgard, in order to attack the convoy lying at St. Cruz; and at eleven o'clock, being as near as the darkness of the night would permit, (and the mode of attack previously determined,) they proceeded under the command of Lieutenants, Dean and Gerrard, Fisgard; lieutenant Stamp; Defence; and Lieutenant Prince, Unicorn; but the wind being fresh from the South East prevented her reaching the above anchorage till after day light, when, in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels and a constant fire of musquetry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels & eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet in Breck; the rest amounting to 20 sail, ran upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost.

I have the pleasure to assure you that the officers and men employed on this service, showed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool, steady conduct, which I had the satisfaction to observe in them, when passing through a very intricate navigation, under a constant discharge of cannon from the shore. Lieutenant Burke and Dean speak highly in favor of Mr. Jane, acting Lieutenant of the Renown, Mr. Fleming Mate of the Fisgard, and Lieutenant Kill grivoff of the Russian service (a volunteer) and I am glad they have had the opportunity of recommending themselves to your notice. The enemy lost several officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats.

F. B. MARTIN.

Renown, Fisgard, Defence and Unicorn.

HIGH TREASON.

James Hadfield was brought up by a writ of habeas corpus, under the custody of Mr. Kirby, keeper of his majesty's goal of Newgate, to plead to an indictment against him by the grand jury, for high treason.

The indictment charged, that he, the said James Hadfield, being a person of a malicious, evil disposed, and traitorous disposition, did, on the evening of the 15th May last, arm himself with a pistol loaded with a certain quantity of gunpowder, with an intent to assassinate and put to death our sovereign lord the king; and did go to a certain theatre, called Drury lane, his majesty being present at the said theatre, and did there and then shoot off and discharge the said pistol, loaded with gunpowder, laden shot or bullets, with a malicious and traitorous intent to shoot, assassinate and kill the king.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

Lord Kenyon asked the prisoner if he had any counsel.

Hadfield presented a petition, stating his poverty, and praying the court to assign him counsel. He named Mr. Erskine and Mr. Searjeant B. A. if he would accept it.

Lord Kenyon said to Mr. Erskine, that he took it for granted he would have no objection.

Mr. Erskine said, that he had always understood it to be the practice of the bar, that when a prisoner asked for counsel, the court had a right to give him the professional assistance of any gentleman who practiced in the court in which he was arraigned; and that he therefore concurred with the lordship, that it was his duty to accept the trusts and "I do," said Mr. Erskine, "for myself to add, that I cannot give a stronger

test of my loyalty and attachment to the sovereign of the throne, than by my readiness to give to all his subjects the fullest benefit of the law."

The court then appointed Thursday, the 26th instant, for the trial.

(James Hadfield, who appeared yesterday at the bar of the court of king's bench, was dressed in a blue coat, striped waistcoat, &c. He is a short, mean looking man, apparently about 36 or 37 years of age; wears his own hair, without powder; and is much cut and disfigured in the face. He has a very large cat across his left eye, and several wounds in different parts of his head. He appeared quite collected, without the least sign of insanity in his conduct; and retired from the court in the custody of Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate.)

The Journal du Commerce announces from Frankfort, the 7th of June, that they were in consternation at Vienna, on learning that the army of reserve had descended into Piedmont; that they loudly blamed Metast for his want of foresight, and that they spoke much of sending him a successor; that the Aulic council of war at Vienna had sat for twenty-four hours without separating, deliberating how to stop, if possible, the progress of the French army. Orders were sent on all sides, to expedite the march of their reinforcements. Orders were given to the remainder of the garrison of Vienna to march immediately for Italy; they are to be replaced by the burgers. Orders have also been issued to form an entrenched camp under the walls of Verona, where the reinforcements are to assemble, composed of all the Austrian troops in the Venetian State the neighbourhood of Ancona, the Frioul, and the corps of Condé. A courier was dispatched to London, to desire the body of troops embarked under the command of general Abercrombie, for a secret expedition, should land at L'ghorn, and join the Austrians, for the defence of Italy, and that another body of English should, at the same time, make a powerful diversion on the coast of the ci-devant Brittany or Belgium. Another courier has been dispatched to the king of Naples, to desire that he will march 10,000 of his best troops to Bologna.

By the subsidiary treaty, concluded some months since, between Great Britain, Austria and Bavaria, neither party can make peace without the others.

Gen. Murat who figures so well in the late French details, is brother-in-law to the first consul.

Notwithstanding the brilliancy of the French career in Italy, it falls many degrees short, as yet, of the irradiations of glory which enveloped the Imperial eagle, the last campaign. During which there were fought 16 battles, and 120 engagements; and when there were taken by the allies 19 strong places, 4301 pieces of cannon, 14 howitzers, 38 mortars, 129 ammunition-waggons, 80,759 muskets, 500,000 cartridges, and upwards of 13,000 quintals of powder.—The French had 22,274 killed and wounded, amongst whom were two commanders in chief, Joubert, & Macdonald; and had 78,401 made prisoners, of which 28 were major-generals.

PARIS, June 24.

Paris was illuminated yesterday evening. It was the first spontaneous illumination that has taken place for these last nine years. Quietly was generated; the laborers quitted their work, every thing had the air of a fête. The confellers of state hastened to address to the first consul the expressions of those sentiments which they

partook in common with all France, and together with the ambassadors and the ministers, went to pay their respects to madame Buonaparte. Eugene Beauharnais, her son, is one of those brave men who signalized himself in the affair of the 25th, and a letter of Buonaparte bears testimony to his valor. She held in her hand a letter of general Berthier, containing a sprig of laurel taken from a crown which surmounted one of the colors taken from the enemy; "Preserve this laurel religiously writes Berthier, it cost us very dear." It is worthy of observation by those who reflect upon the instability of human events, that probably the guns at the tower of London will announce the taking of Genoa, at the very moment the guns of the Thuilleries are announcing the recapture of that place.

If we may credit letters from Frankfort, the inhabitants of Vienna, already very much discontented with the defeats of field marshal Kray, openly broke out into murmurs, when they learned that Buonaparte had crossed the Alps without opposition, and after having rendered himself master of Milan menaced all Italy. The populace, mingling their cries with the complaints of the people, advanced even under the walls of the Imperial palace, to re-demand the archduke, "whose disgrace" as they said, "was the source of all the disasters."

NEW-YORK, August 18.
A MUTINY.

On Saturday morning last, a Mutiny broke out on board the letter of marque ship Providence, of 34 guns, captain Adams, lately arrived from Barcelona. This ship put in here for provisions, being bound to Philadelphia: the seamen refused to proceed to the port of destination, after a proper supply of provisions was obtained, or to do any duty, and behaved in the most abusive and threatening manner to the captain—which induced him to fire three alarm guns, when the United States frigate President's boats were sent on board armed, & took out ten of the ringleaders, whom Commodore Truxton has put in close irons. The remainder of the crew have returned to their duty, and behaved obediently to their officers.

The ship Columbus, belonging to Isaac Clason, esq. of this city, which had been captured by the French, &

since released, has arrived in the sound, in 55 days from Bordeaux, with dispatches from the American commissioners to the executive.

For Sale,

The following very valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz.—On the Forks of Blackwater, near Blackwater Bridge, the following tracts,

Widow's Lot, Partnership,

Staplefort's Privilege, Merchant's Outlet, Hartford, Hog Range, Levin's Discovery, Standford's Desire, Parson's Privilege, containing by survey 1100 acres—600 of which are uplands, of a rich black mould; about 120 in cultivation, the remainder in heavy timber, with a tenant's house and out-houses.—Barren Island, a tract of heavy timbered land, lying in Chesapeake Bay, about twenty miles above the mouth of Potomac river, consequently convenient to the markets of the Federal City, Alexandria, Baltimore and Norfolk—not more than 60 or 70 acres of this island (which contains more than 1200 acres) have ever been cleared, on which there is a fine young orchard; from its timber so convenient to the above markets, this property now so valuable, will increase in value; exclusive of which, in its present natural state, it now maintains a large number of fine cattle without any attention whatever, and might contain in like manner from one to six hundred head. Also, Opossum Island, a small tract of very rich cultivated land, near the former. On the main land, opposite Barren Island, Shenton's Lot, Angels, Brown's Rest and Webster's Lot, containing about 350 acres of well timbered land, about 100 of which are pasture lands. There are houses on this land, and about 150 acres cleared.—Near the town of Cambridge, Ennalls's Ridge and Appleby, containing about 200 acres of very valuable farming land, all in arable fields, under good inclosure, and with good tenant's houses.—Also,—

To be Rented,

The lands at and adjoining Ware-Neck, lying beautifully and conveniently on Choptank River, about three miles from Cambridge, containing, together with the lands adjoining and running along the main road almost to Cambridge, above 1000 acres by survey, highly timbered and wooded.—For terms apply to Col. Robert Harrison, or Mr. Thomas Coulston, of Dorchester county, or Doctor James Stewart, or Hugh Thompson, Esq. of Baltimore, or the subscriber at West River. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser by the proprietor whenever the payments are completed.

JOHN F. MERCER.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR any term not exceeding three lives, or 21 years, two large and valuable Farms, situated in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county, one of which is now occupied by William Walker, the other by Isaac Whittington: Also, several smaller plantations in the same neighbourhood.—Overseers are wanted for Mrs. Ennalls's Farms at Poplar-Neck and Shoal Creek.

CHA: GOLDSBOROUGH, Jan. July 14, 1800. 27. 3w. 15.

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

FROM the solicitations of a number of friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged.

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

PHILEMON WILLS.

Talbot, July 29, 1800. 28